The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2645. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

Austria and the Italian Question.

Rumors of Napoleon Abandoning the Cause of Italian Unity.

Preparations for a General Congress.

A RUSSO-AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE.

THE WAR IN MOROCCO.

HALIFAX, Monday, March 12.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool at 10 A. M. Saturday, the 25th ult., *via* Queenstown 27th, arrived at Halifax at 1 A. M. of the 12th inst., and sailed at 6 A. M. for Boston, where she will be due on Tuesday afternoon.

The screw-steamer *Australasian*, for New-York, was to leave Liverpool on the same day.

[illegible] our agent at [illegible], was put on board the *Indian*, was passenger [illegible] of the *Hungarian*.

The *America* passed, Feb. 26, at noon, about fifteen miles west of Tuskar, the Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, bound for Liverpool.

No date, two steamers outward bound, supposed to be the *Europa* and *Jura*.

The steamers *North American* and *City of Baltimore* arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 23d.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 26th.

The *America* does not bring a list of the *Hungarian*'s passengers.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company propose to raise £20,000, with a view of attempting to take up and restore to working order the injured portions of the cable off the Irish and Newfoundland coasts. Of the £600,000 of new capital authorized to be raised for the new cable, the amount as yet reaches only £70,000.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

The definitive reply of Austria to the English proposition for the settlement of the Italian question is issued. Reasons are given why Austria cannot accept England's proposal as a basis for an arrangement. Count RECHBERG explains that the proposal does not only essentially alter the basis of the European equilibrium, which was founded by the treaties of 1815, but it is also in open opposition to the fundamental principle upon which the legitimacy of Governments in general, and especially the Austrian monarchy, is founded.

In the third instance the proposals destroy the rights of the Italian princes, which were placed under the guarantee of Europe, and which the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has a sacred duty to protect, in his quality of chief of the House of Hapsburg. If induced by all these motives Austria declines the proposed negotiations, she declares nevertheless that for the present she will not endeavor to undo by force of arms that which she cannot prevent, although reserving to herself full and entire liberty of action for the future. The tone of Count RECHBERG's reply is exceedingly courteous and moderate.

A Vienna dispatch of the 24th gives further particulars of RECHBERG's reply. It is dated Feb. 17. He expresses the high estimation of the Emperor to the communication from France, and says the Austrian Cabinet recognizes that in the present circumstances there is no opportunity either for Austria or France to interfere in Central Italy. The application of intervention applies to France, Austria having withdrawn from all parts of Italy not under her dominion. The organization of Venetia must remain quite extraneous to the negotiations between the Powers, but the Emperor loyally maintains all the promises of Villa Franca, and if they have not been realized the fault can only be attributed to the Italian revolutionary party. Austria confines herself to the expression of her conviction that the re-establishment of the former dynasties and the realization of the project of an Italian Confederation would much better guarantees to the future of the Peninsula.

A Paris telegram confirms the statement that Russia and Prussia had joined in a proposal for a Conference of the five great Powers. Negotiations between the Powers on the Italian question were, it was said, being rapidly carried on.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 24th ult., Mr. GLADSTONE made various explanations relative to the French treaty, after which the adjourned debate on Mr. DUCANE's motion opposing the Budget was resumed. The principal speaker was JOHN BRIGHT, who eloquently defended the French Commercial treaty, and predicted that incalculable advantages would be derived from it by England. He argued that Free-trade with France would raise itself to the level of the United States, the new tariff with France being as liberal as that with America. Mr. CAULDWELL spoke in a similar strain, and pointed to the results of great intercourse prevailing between England and America, rendering war all but impossible. The same relation might be established with France.

Sir T. BARING and other members spoke against the Budget and the treaty, when the debate was further adjourned.

The debate was resumed on the following evening, the speakers, including Messrs. BARING, WALPOLE and DISRAELI, in favor of Mr. DUCANE's motion, and Messrs. MILNER GIBSON, GLADSTONE and PALMERSTON against it.

The House divided, and the resolution was rejected —339 to 223; majority for the Government, 116.

Mr. MCEVERY made a violent attack on the Government for its propositions on the Italian Question, as entirely opposed to the spirit of non-intervention.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said the Government acted with a view to settle the question in a manner best calculated to secure the future peace of Europe.

Lord PALMERSTON said the Budget would be formally proceeded with on the 27th.

Sir C. WOOD stated that the total force to be sent from India to China would be 5,500 Europeans, and 4,600 natives.

Mr. HADFIELD called the attention of the House to a petition complaining of a meditated breach of the peace between a British subject and an American citizen for the so-called championship of England, and asked whether the Government intended to take steps to put down the fight.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said the subject had been brought under the notice of the Chief Commissioner of Police, who would take steps to prevent the fight within the Metropolitan Police District, but no pledge could be given as to the steps which would be taken beyond that limit.

In the House of Lords, Earl CARNARVON called attention to the statement that Spain, in her proposed conditions of peace to Morocco, demanded an extension of Spanish territory in Africa, and asked if the Government had any notice of this departure from the original declaration of Spain.

Lord WODEHOUSE said the Government had been informed that Spain's demands were a large indemnity for expenses incurred, numerous commercial advantages, an extension of territory, the establishment of a Roman Catholic Bishop at Fez, and the admission of a diplomatic agent at the same place.

Lord DUNGANNON moved a resolution condemning the performance of Divine worship in sundry London Theatres. After a debate, in which several Bishops urged non-intervention in the movement, the resolution was withdrawn.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the French Commercial Treaty, refers to the immense impetus which will be given to the cotton trade; and says if France be imitated by Germany and Italy—if America be shamed into following their example—there is no reason why Lancashire should not double its number of looms within the next five years. It also predicts a great impetus for almost every other branch of manufacture.

The estimate of the sum required to defray the expenses of the China Expedition during the year ending 31st March next is £850,000.

It is stated that England and France were about to sign a convention relative to prizes resulting from the coming expedition.

Queen VICTORIA held the second levee of the season on the 24th. Capt. MCCLINTOCK, commander of the last Arctic Expedition, was presented, and received the honor of Knighthood.

The British Channel fleet, composed of nine vessels, had left Portland for the Mediterranean.

The English silk manufacturers have put forth a statement showing that the French treaty places them, as respects access to the French market, in a worse position than heretofore.

A banquet took place in London on the 22d, in honor of WASHINGTON's birth-day.

WILLIAM ATHERTON, Solicitor-General, is made a Knight.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says the chances of war in the Spring were daily becoming stronger. The accumulation of Austrian troops behind the Mincio and on the north bank of the Po betoken a desperate effort. Other continental correspondents write in a similar strain.

A second warning had been given to the *Ocean*, a Brest journal, for having quoted a portion of the article for which *Le Bretagne* was suppressed.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* countenances a report that NAPOLEON is endeavoring to conciliate the Pope. An arrangement respecting the Romagna, likely to satisfy both parties, has been proposed, but the terms were not mentioned. A vicariate and a lay government are spoken of.

The latest accounts, however, affirm that the difficulty between France and Rome has undergone no change.

The Minister of Commerce, in reply to the demands for a preliminary inquiry respecting the alterations in the tariff, shows that the Emperor had enlighted himself by consulting competent persons, and adds that the duties will not be definitely decided upon until after an inquiry in which various opinions will be heard.

The Paris Bourse had been buoyant, and the Rentes at one time reached 68f. 35c., but on the 24th it was heavy, and declined to 67f. 95c.

SPAIN.

The correspondent in the *Autographa* mentions that Marshal O'DONNELL had emitted to the Moors the following basis for the conclusion of peace: Possession of all the territory conquered, including Tetuan; an indemnity of 200,000,000 reals; an engagement to respect the Catholic religion, and commercial stipulations favorable to Spain. A delay, terminating on the 23d, was granted for a reply. It was doubtful if the Moors would accept the terms.

A majority of the Madrid journals were opposed to the conclusion of peace, and demanded the occupation of Tangiers.

The correspondent of the London *Times* at the seat of war writes that the opinion there was that the Spanish Government would not show itself deficient in generosity, and that the war was as good as over.

The Moorish loss in the battle of the 4th was estimated at 1,000. Upon their defeat the Arabs committed great excesses, and could not be restrained, although sixteen were put to death on the spot.

MULLY ABBAS, with his defeated force, was half way between Tetuan and Tangiers.

At the latest date no reply had been received to the conditions of peace, and O'DONNELL was preparing further operations.

ITALY.

The King of Sardinia and Count CAVOUR remained at Milan. They were constantly received with the greatest enthusiasm. The clergy had presented a complimentary address.

The decoration of the Annunciada, which had been conferred by the King of Sardinia on Marshal RANDON, was expected to be also conferred on Marshals MCMAHON and NIEL.

It is denied that the King of Sardinia was about to address a proclamation to the inhabitants of Central Italy.

Letters affirm that the Pope had received a communication from the King of Sardinia, demonstrating the impossibility of the retention of the Umbrian marshes by Rome, and proposing a treaty of cession. The negative reply of the Pope was couched in the strongest terms.

The steamer *Louise*, bound to Marseilles, had foundered in the Mediteranean, and fifty persons were drowned.

AUSTRIA.

The London *Times* announces that it has been suppressed throughout the Austrian Empire. Copies arriving by post had been seized, and it was proclaimed that the *Times* would no longer be suffered to enter Austrian territory.

TURKEY.

A conspiracy against Prince DANIELS had been discovered in Montenegro, and the principal participators sentenced to death.

A Constantinople dispatch says the typhus fever was carrying off the fugitive Circassians at the rate of a hundred a day.

CHINA.

A Shanghai telegram of Jan. 7 says, the ports of Swartow and Lawar have been opened, and the provisions of the American treaty been extended to the British and other powers.

A Canton telegram of the 14th January says, that no change in the state of affairs at Japan was reported, but it was hoped that the firm attitude of the Consuls would reassure the Japanese.

The Very Latest.

[The following is by telegraph from Liverpool to Queenstown on Sunday.]

ALLIANCE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

The *Morning Chronicle* publishes the following in the second edition: "Intelligence just received from a sure source in Vienna is to the following effect: Russia has decided on renewing her old alliance with Austria. The treaty is on the point of being signed, and will be carried to St. Petersburgh by Prince ALEXANDER of Hesse. We have excellent reasons for believing that its provisions will be found to be as follows: The most ample concessions as to all that relates to the holy places in Jerusalem will be made by Austria to Russia. Second—With a view to eventualities, that have every probability of being refused, Austria agrees to conform her policy to that of Russia as to the Danubian provinces and Servia. Third—As compensation for these concessions in the East, Russia will guarantee to Austria the whole of her territory, including Hungary and Venetia, against insurrection or foreign foes."

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE TREATY OF CENTRAL ITALY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* fears it is but too true, that at a Ministerial Council, held on Friday, and presided over by the Emperor, which lasted four hours, a resolution was taken against Italian unity, on the pretext that Russia and Prussia object to the annexation, which alone can satisfy the Italians. The French Government, it is alleged, have resolved that the project of annexing Piedmont to Tuscany must be abandoned altogether. The people of Tuscany will be called upon to choose Sovereigns, and there will be no objection to their choice falling upon the Duke of GENOA, VICTOR EMANUEL's nephew. Secondly, the Duchies of Modena and Parma may be annexed to Piedmont by the consent of the inhabitants. Thirdly, the question of the Romagna is to be revised, and will probably be submitted to a conference of the Powers, but still the idea of creating a separate State of the Sovereignty of the Holy See, and annexation, subject to that Sovereignty, either to Tuscany or Piedmont, is not abandoned. Piedmont will be required to adhere to these proposals, made under the threat of withdrawing the French Army from Italy and leaving her to the mercy of Austria.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London *Herald* gives a rumor that the Government is about to testify its gratitude to Mr. BRIGHT by making him Postmaster-General *vice* the Earl of ELGIN, whose appointment as a Plenipotentiary Extraordinary to China was announced last night by Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

NAPLES, Saturday, Feb. 18, *via* Genoa.

A decree of the Minister of War orders officers on leave to join their regiments on the 5th of March. Part of the Municipal Guard have been mobilized. Agitation prevails in Palermo and in the Abruzzi.

MADRID, Saturday, Feb. 25.

The Spanish squadron has left Algesiras in order to bombard the seaport towns of Morocco, and will probably commence operations by the bombardment of Arphille.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 26.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree on the reorganization of the artillery, suppressing the list of the storehouses for field artillery, increasing the number of batteries of infantry by creating the three new Regiments and the re-establishment of artillery trains.

The *Moniteur* also publishes the programme of the opening of the Legislature on the first of March.

It also announces that the two Moorish deputies arrived yesterday at the camp of Marshal O'DONNELL, with a view to propose an interview between Marshal O'DONNELL, on the part of Spain, and MULEY ABBAS and the Minister KATORKAI on the part of Morocco. This interview took place on the road to Tangiers. The first point discussed was the occupation of Tetuan by the Spaniards, which was obstinately objected to by the Moors, whereupon Marshal O'DONNELL was on the point of breaking up the conference, but at the request of MULEY ABBAS it was continued, without, however, producing any result. The Moors asked for a further delay, which was refused by Marshal O'DONNELL, who declared the truce to be terminated. The Marshal returned to Tetuan, and immediately sent for the Commander of the Spanish naval force, in order to concert with him further active operations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THADDEUS HYATT IMPRISONED.

Passage of the Homestead Bill in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 12.

THE CASE OF MR. HYATT.

Mr. HYATT again figured before the Senate today, and proceedings were interesting. In the general view of the subject, the Senate was nearly unanimous in maintaining its constitutional power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the consequent power to compel them to testify. Mr. DOOLITTLE conceded it to be vitally important that this power should not be disclaimed as requested by HYATT. In particular cases, it might not be important; yet as BROWN's treasonable conspiracy was intended to subvert every department of the Government, this constitutional power seemed now to be peculiarly applicable. Mr. CRITTENDEN commented severely upon the course of witness in first refusing to testify, and then turning upon the Senate as its accuser. HYATT proposes, as a compromise, that the Senate first dismiss proceedings, and disclaim its power to compel his attendance, and then he will voluntarily appear before the Committee to answer. Mr. SIMMONS thought his excuse should be accepted, and witness placed on the same footing with other witnesses. Mr. MASON called attention to the fact that he had been thus placed, and several times called before the Committee, but had refused to testify. The Senate declined disclaiming its clear constitutional power, and Mr. HYATT was committed to jail until such time as he was willing to answer.

THE PRIMARY RESOLUTIONS.

The confidence of the Senate in its officers was illustrated, too, in the final passage of the joint resolution suspending the provision of the law giving the printing of the Post-office to the lowest bidder. This resolution was passed with a blank, to be subsequently filled up by the clerks. The object of the resolution is to prevent the Department from paying for composition many times over, which might be done by ordering few blanks at a time.

OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE.

The Senate Post-office Committee meet Postmaster-General HOLT this evening for the purpose of arranging some general plan for overland mail service, by which ocean service may be dispensed with.

PASSAGE OF THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The House passed the Homestead bill to-day, providing that actual settlers, after five years' occupation in good faith, and on payment of $10, shall receive a patent for 160 acres of land, held at $1 25, or 80 acres when the Government price is $2 50. It is supposed the bill will be defeated in Senate.

CLAIMS OF MISSOURI.

After repeated decisions of the Third Auditor against allowance of claims of Missouri, for horses of Volunteers, lost in the Mexican War, under the Act of 1849, Attorney-General BLACK has overruled him, and the claims will be paid.

A QUARREL ADJUSTED.

It will be remembered that Hon. M. A. OTERO and Judge WATTS fought a duel in New-Mexico, and left the ground without reconciliation. Prominent friends have lately interfered, and all differences have been amicably arranged.

THE DENMARK CONVENTION.

Mr. W. DE RANOFF had another interview to-day with the Secretary of State, touching the practical workings of the Convention with Denmark.

PROSPECTS OF MR. DOUGLAS.

Hon. GRANVILLE C. MEDLEY, of Virginia, delegate to Charleston, is here, and reports that Mr. DOUGLAS is the second choice of the Virginia delegation. Senator CLINGMAN says he knows four of the nine North Carolina delegates to be enthusiastic Douglas men. The impression here seems to be that Mr. DOUGLAS will be nominated by acclamation on the second ballot.

MOVEMENTS OF MINISTER M'LANE.

Mr. MCLANE expects to leave to-morrow, to meet the *Brooklyn* at Hampton Roads. His instructions are very indefinite, and will remain so until final action is taken on the treaty.

ANOTHER DINNER PARTY.

Judge BOWLIN, late Minister to Paraguay, gave a grand dinner to Señor BERREZ, at which the Diplomatic Corps and Cabinet Ministers were present.

ARMY NEWS.

WM. B. FOSTER, of St. Louis, will be appointed Paymaster U. S. Army.

Capt. JOS. B. PLUMMER, First Infantry, and Lieut. WM. CRAIG, Eighth Infantry, are relieved from the operation of special order of the 23d, from headquarters.

Lieut. JOS. H. TAYLOR, First Cavalry, is detailed for duty with recruits, under orders for Texas, and will report at Fort Columbus, N. Y., before joining his command. Capt. DELANEY FLOYD JONES and all subalterns on recruiting service, will be relieved on the 1st of July, and join their respective companies.

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From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 12

An earnest and probably successful effort is making by the Government, in conjunction with the leading telegraph gentlemen of the country, to insure the prompt completion of a substantial line of telegraph from the Mississippi River to San Francisco. There are now present in this city, in consultation upon this subject, HIRAM SIBLEY, Esq., President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; ZENAS BARNUM, Esq., President of the American Telegraph Company; T. K. WALKER, Esq., President of the New-York and Buffalo Company; Dr. N. GREEN, President of the New-Orleans and Louisville Company; Col. BEE, President of one of the California lines; Judge SELDEN, of Rochester; T. S. FAXTON, Esq., of Utica; CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., of New-York; EZRA CORNELL, Esq., of Ithaca, and others.

The Homestead bill, which passed the House today, provides that any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his intention to become such citizen, shall be entitled to enter, free of cost, 160 acres of public lands upon which such person may have filed a preëmption claim, or which may, at the time such application is made, be subject to preëmption, at $1 25 or less per acre, or 80 acres at $2 50 per acre. No certificate or patent is to be issued until the expiration of five years from the date of entry, and on payment of $10. Rights are secured to the actual settler to issue to heirs and devisees the lands acquired, which are in no event to become liable for the satisfaction of any debts contracted prior to the issue of the patent.

WILLIAM D. SHIPMAN was confirmed by the Senate as United States District Judge of Connecticut, in the place of Judge INGERSOLL, deceased.

The Tariff bill which Mr. MORRELL endeavored to report to-day, under a suspension of the rules, is the same as that brought forward by him last year, but with several modifications.

Mr. HYATT, in accordance with the order of the Senate, has been lodged in jail.

Mayor B. B. FRENCH, J. J. COOMBS, G. A. HILL and LEWIS CLEPHANE have been appointed the delegates of the District of Columbia to the Chicago Convention.

The case of Gen. CULLOM, Ex-Clerk of the House of Representatives, charged in several cases with embezzlement, was taken up to-day in the Criminal Court. About forty witnesses were called, some of whom, for the United States, did not answer. Gen. CULLOM was present, ready for trial, but as the Court preferred a postponement till next term, the second Monday in July was imperatively fixed as the day upon which the case should be proceeded with.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 12.

Mr. TENEYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) announced a bill for the more complete equipment of life-saving stations on the coasts of Long Island and New-Jersey. Referred.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the petition of the merchants of New-York favoring the establishment of a steam mail line between Charleston and Havana *vid* Key West. Mr. KING also introduced a joint resolution suspending the operation of as much of the recent Post-office Appropriation bill as relates to the printing of Post-office blanks, until the further action of Congress. He said it had received the unanimous consent of the Committee. It was read three times and passed.

Mr. BROWN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) gave notice of a bill appropriating half a million dollars for the completion of the Capitol extension.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved that Mr. HYATT be brought in. Agreed to.

The resolutions offered on Friday were read, proposing to commit Mr. HYATT to jail until he consents to testify.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.)—It was mentioned in English Parliamentary history, that on a certain occasion, when the House of Commons was about to order the commitment of a witness to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Speaker, before putting the question, volunteered to say to the House that they should pause before they undertook to pass upon a question so material to the liberty of a citizen. That very question is now before you, Sir. You are to decide on the liberty of a citizen, and I shall put the question to the Chairman of the Committee. It is an unprecedented fact. When you commit the gentleman at the bar to the common jail, and if you establish in this body such a precedent, it will be a law in other cases. If it were conceded that to this body belonged all the privileges of the House of Parliament, I should not say anything. But it is notoriously untrue that we have such. The House of Parliament was without written constraint or constitution. Their power was so omnipotent that it was facetiously said they could do everything but change a man to a woman, or a woman to a man. No such large powers are claimed by the Senate. All its powers are specific, and it cannot act in all possible cases. In summoning a witness to the bar, and calling on him to testify under pains and penalties, if you have the power you must find it in the Constitution—not, perhaps, in the express words, but in the intent and meaning. There are three cases where the Senate has this power. The first is in the trial of impeachments; the second is in the examination of an election, and in the qualifications of its members; the third is in judging of the conduct of its members, and punishing them by expulsion. These three cases are judicial in character, and also, let me add, judicial in purpose. Beyond these cases, which stand upon the express words of the Constitution, there are two other cases which do not stand in the express letter, but so clearly on reason and necessity that they may be considered within the intent of the Constitution. First, in a case of inquiry into an alleged infraction of its privileges; and, second, in a case of inquiry into the conduct of the servants of the Senate, as in the case of its Printer. These stand on that just and universal right of self-defence, inherent in all parliamentary bodies; aye, in every individual. Such are the five cases in which this extraordinary power has been exercised by the Senate; the first three standing on the letter of the Constitution, and the last two on the great right of self-defence. All five are sanctioned by precedent, and all five are judicial in their character, and also in purpose and intent.

It is now proposed to add another, and I find the power which is now sought to enforce this has no sanction in the letter of the Constitution, or in the right of self-defence, or in any precedent of this body, and the Senate may well pause before they take a step which may be fatal to the liberty of a citizen. Under the resolution forming the Committee, the witness has been brought here, and the Chairman now calls on the Senate to imprison an American citizen without any sanction of the Constitution or precedent. I don't stop here, but I point out in this resolution two capital defects. First, it is an assumption of judicial power by this body without any judicial purpose or intent. This Committee is in itself a tribunal of transcendent powers, but without power of punishment; it sits in secret, like the Inquisition, with power to denounce before the world our fellow-citizens as felons and traitors. If any such power exists under the Constitution, I say boldly it belongs to the other branch of Government, who, having power to impeach, may institute an inquiry. The Constitution of Maryland provides that her delegates may inquire into complaints, grievances, and offences as a grand inquest, and may commit any person for crime, but I doubt if the Senate of that State would undertake to exercise so transcendent a power. You assume to inquire into an alleged crime, no matter when committed or what its nature, whether treason murder, or riot. I may be peculiarly sensitive, but I cannot forget, as a citizen of Massachusetts, her own bill of rights, prepared by JOHN ADAMS, which expressly announces that judicial powers must be severed from legislative, and the legislative powers kept separate from the judicial, that it may be a government of laws and not of men. In the second place, I have a broader ground of objection—that it provides for the examination of witnesses, and now invokes the compulsory process, not in the performance of the judicial duties of the Senate, but simply in the performance of its legislative duty. Has the Senate any power over a distant citizen which it has not over an officer of the Government here? And if it is in the habit of treating these officers with consideration and respect, I do not see the reason why a citizen guilty of no offence should be treated differently. I think he should be allowed to communicate what he may know in such a way as shall be most in harmony with his feelings, and in which the rights of the citizen may be protected. At all events, if the Senate is disposed to exercise any such power, it should not be by virtue of a simple resolution, but in pursuance of a general law which shall have passed both Houses, and received the approval of the President. I submit that the Senate will not hastily undertake to exercise a power which is not sanctioned by the Constitution or by reason, and which is obnoxious to just criticism, and, in itself, so vast in its consequences. If you send this gentleman to prison you establish a precedent for all cases hereafter, and declare that the Senate, in the exercise of legislative, not judicial duties, may drag any citizen from the most distant part of the Republic, and compel him to testify, involving the guilt of absent persons, and it may be, of himself. You will liken yourselves to the Jesuits in the moment of their most hateful supremacy, when it was said they wore a sword whose handle was at Rome but whose point was in the most distant part of the globe. You will take in your hand a sword hereafter to be clutched by any partisan majority whose handle will be in this chamber but whose point will be in the most distant part of the Republic. Whatever be my course, I feel I cannot go wrong when I lean to the side of Liberty. But suppose you feel you have this power, is it expedient to use it on this occasion? It may be well to have the strength of a giant, but it is tyranny to use it like a giant. For myself, I confess a feeling of gratitude to the witness, who, having nothing he desires to conceal, but anxious only for the liberties of all, that they shall not suffer through him, though weak in body and enfeebled by disease, ventures to brave the prison with which you menace him, and thrust forth his arm as a bolt to arrest an unauthorized and arbitrary proceeding.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) referred to the original resolution; said it was offered at a time of general excitement, when insinuations were made in the papers that the Republican Party was part and parcel of the raid at Harper's Ferry, and they all voted for it; and at that time the question was not raised as to the power of the Senate, nor were the terms of the resolution very strictly scrutinized. Having no doubt of the general power of the Senate, he had voted for it. But now the question is raised, in the first place, whether the Senate has power to make the inquiry? and secondly, whether it has the power to compel the witness to testify. He did not think the resolution was void by going beyond the judicial capacity of the Senate. They had a right to inquire into the facts, though he had some doubt as to whether they had a right to inquire whether any person outside of this transaction aided it by counsel or money. It is not necessary that the Constitution should give specific words for everything we do. According to the showing of the Senator from Massachusetts, certain powers were given, and so far as it is necessary to use these powers for our own protection, no one denies the right. We may clear the galleries or order any disturber to be ejected. Where shall we stop? Only at that point when we have gone far enough to accomplish the purpose. In this case we propose to legislate, and need the facts. Mr. F. proceeded to argue that the Constitution gave certain powers, and also all other powers which were necessary to carry out the powers specially granted. If they could not, the Constitution was, in fact, a dead letter. [Mr. FESSENDEN's remarks were almost inaudible in the Reporters' gallery.]

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.) said he differed with both the Senator from Massachusetts and from Maine. What the Senate now proposed to do was to imprison a man for life on a mere point of etiquette; that is the whole of it. The real answer of Mr. HYATT is that he is ready, and always was, to answer voluntarily, but not upon compulsion. But you say you will not hear him voluntarily, but apply force to make him answer, or else you will send him to the common jail. He said there was no precedent in the whole country for the imprisonment of a man by such a body as the Senate for a longer term than the end of the session. The Senator from Maine, like many others, labors under the delusion that we inherit all the powers of the British House of Lords, or at least as many of them as are necessary. With all respect, he asked if there was a despotism on earth which would define its position more strictly. We have all the powers necessary, and we are to judge of the necessity. If LOUIS NAPOLEON had more than that, he thought he would be willing to give it up. The House of Lords had power to fine, imprison and put to death. To-day we only judge it necessary to imprison a man for life. Our successors of the Senate next year, themselves being the judges, may think it necessary to put to death. This SENATE, not long ago, adjudged it was necessary to punish a man for libel, and actually imprisoned him. The Senator from Maine says we have certain powers granted. Who is to judge? The Senate, unless the Supreme Court sends them a Dred Scott decision. The Senator says we have certain powers granted, and we are to judge of what is necessary to carry them out. Despotism would be the legitimate consequence of such doctrine. He referred to the Constitution, where it says "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, and not prohibited by it to the States, are reserved." This, he claimed, was conclusive that the Senate had not the power in this case. He said this individual stood here to vindicate the birthright of an American citizen. The Senate might imprison him and make his bolts fast, but the ballot-box would reverse their decision and pronounce sentence of condemnation on them. They could not stand against the irrepressible logic that breathes in every freeman's breast against this arbitrary exercise of despotic power. This individual is entitled to all the provisions of the Constitution, among which is one, "that the rights of the people in their persons shall not be violated." Yes, the Senate has, without any warrant, taken a man from Massachusetts, not accused of any crime, and without form of trial, propose to imprison him. He referred to the fact that they were often obliged to send from one State to another, or from New-Hampshire to Maine, for prisoners who had committed some crime, but they had no power to send after and claim witnesses. They were obliged to make the best bargain they could to induce them to come, but had no right to compel them. This shows there is no such power here. In reply to a question from Mr. DOOLITTLE, he said it did not exist in the case of impeachment any more than in the case of theft. In conclusion, he said: I am aware I am wasting my breath; I suppose you will send this individual to prison, but I wish to wash my hands of it, and I should fail in my duty if I did not denounce it as an act of despotism not called for by the Constitution in the exigencies of this case.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (American,) claimed that the Senate had the authority to institute an inquiry and to prosecute it by the ordinary process of obtaining the attendance of witnesses. When the witness refuses to attend, that is contempt in the real interpretation of the law. The Senate decides to institute an inquiry, and to call witnesses to obtain information, and a citizen of our common country refuses obedience to the law, on the ground that his conscience will not permit him to answer. Can any gentleman justify that? This man, on the private understanding of his conscience, undertakes to set up the ground of opposition to the laws of his country, and because that country, through its proper tribunal, asserts its just power, we hear of nothing but sympathy for this offender, who refuses obedience on no better plea than that, in his opinion, we have no such authority. This is not the liberty of the American citizen. Obedience to the law is a higher liberty than this wild sort of liberty, when every man takes it on himself to decide, according to his conscience. Of what ought the citizen of this country to be most proud? He should say, "It is the law of my country, and nothing but the law is to be obeyed; therefore, I bow to the law. Though my conscience and all my feelings are against it, still it is my duty as a citizen." He thought there was no cause for the alarm of the Senator for New-Hampshire, and he thought this individual had no particular claim to sympathy, except it was that sympathy for a man who believed, against the judgment of the whole country, that his conscience was right.

Mr. HALE asked what law had been violated.

Mr. CRITTENDEN thought the Senator from Maine had made this perfectly plain. Certain powers were given by the Constitution to promote the public welfare; but the mode of using these powers is left to Congress. These modes and regulations will be found in the joint rules, &c. The Constitution gives Congress power to pass all necessary laws to carry out the powers granted. He did not think the coöperation of both branches necessary in a case like this. The Senate was not to ask the other branch to concede by law the power of making a witness answer. This was a power of its own. Each body has summoned witnesses. This has been the practice; and of course all the rest follows. If the Senate has a right to institute inquiries, it has a right to pursue them. If a witness refuses to answer in a Court, he is called on to excuse himself; and was it ever heard of that a witness should undertake to go back to the original cause of action, and say, "This man has no right to sue in this case; he has no foundation for a suit at all?" In this case the witness has turned upon us, and instead of answering for the apparent neglect of the summons he had received, he says, "You had no right to make this inquiry, and you had no right to summon me," and now it is expected that we would make a sort of implied apology and direct him to be discharged. I suppose it is possible a man might be so bewildered by his conscience as to disregard the constituted authorities and disobey the law; but if this can be justified, any offence that can be committed might be justified on the same ground. If the Senate has a right to make this inquiry, then it has a right to make the inquiry effectual, and must have the means of doing it in the same way that the powers of Congress are enlarged by granting to them all the powers necessary to carry into effect the granted powers by law. Mr. C. argued that the powers of Congress in this respect were not confined to the District of Columbia, but to all the States, and that there was in this no infringement of State rights. They were all bound by a common law, and all should submit to that law.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) replied, and submitted as a substitute for Mr. MASON's resolutions, that Mr. HYATT be discharged from custody and placed on the same footing with other witnesses who have already appeared before that Committee and given testimony, he having declared his willingness to appear before them voluntarily.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Dem.,) said that Mr. HYATT's offer to appear voluntarily was coupled with an impossible condition that the Senate shall recognize his rights as a citizen—that is, they shall confess that they had no authority to arrest him. Now this power, although not expressly conferred in the Constitution, has been recognized by the statute law.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) was convinced that the power existed to compel witnesses to appear and testify, and gave his reason for that opinion. They might want to summon Governor WISE and they should not yield the question of power. It was a power which, of necessity, must exist. Such power has been exercised by almost every State Legislature, and he should insist upon its exercise by the Senate.

Mr. SIMMONS withdrew his amendment.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) thought the plea a very shallow one, that when a witness is brought here for a great public purpose he should say that his conscience is too tender to tell the truth. If the Senate should think proper to withdraw the power from the Select Committee to send for persons and papers, he, (DAVIS,) as one of that Committee, would still discharge his duties as best he could.

Mr. MASON briefly urged the importance of adopting the resolutions. Every man who could give information was bound by duty to his country to do so, and the idea that men can set up their conscientious convictions as an excuse for evading this duty should not be tolerated in a Republican Government.

Mr. HALE—Let me tell the Senator from Virginia that we are here as a Republican Government to-day, because men were found in the olden times who set up their consciences against the law of the existing Government.

The resolutions were adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Cameron, Chandler, Clay, Clingman, Collamer, Crittenden, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Foster, Green, Grimes, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Arkansas, Kennedy, King, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Ten Eyck, Thompson, Trumbull, Wigfall and Yulee.

NAYS—Messrs. Bingham, Dixon Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Simmons, Sumner, Toombs, Wade and Wilson.

Yeas 44; Nays 10.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 12.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) offered a preamble setting forth that the most shameful frauds had been perpetrated on the Menemonee Indians by designing men, reducing them to utter destitution, and asking for a select committee to inquire into the subject, and by what authority R. W. THOMPSON has received $40,000 of their money. These Indians have always been on the most friendly terms with the United States, and joined our forces in the Black Hawk war. A few years ago they owned nearly all the State of Wisconsin. Having been defrauded out of their lands, they have been reduced to a very small reservation.

Mr. LARRABEE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) desired to offer a resolution to amend, so as to call for all the correspondence on the subject. In the course of his remarks, he said that Mr. KERSHAW, who came here in connection with these Indians, did so in direct contravention of the wishes of the Interior Department. He thought that the adoption of the resolution by the Wisconsin Legislature in one day by a strict Republican vote looked suspicious.

Mr. WASHBURN, in reply to a remark of Mr. LARRABEE's, said that the reason why the latter had not been consulted on the subject was because he had gone to Wisconsin to attend the Democratic State Convention, there expecting to be elected a Delegate to the Charleston Convention, but he did not succeed.

Mr. LARRABEE—That is false, Sir.

Mr. WASHBURN—I don't know anything about it.

Mr. LARRABEE—Then you should not speak on the subject.

Mr. WASHBURN—I believe, however, the gentleman was a candidate there, but did not succeed.

After further proceedings, the House refused to suspend the rules for the introduction of the resolution, by Yeas, 113—Nays, 60.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that Mr. WILLIAMSON, contesting the right of Mr. SICKLES to his seat, be required to serve on Mr. SICKLES, within ten days from the passage of this resolution, a particular statement of the ground of contest; and that Mr. SICKLES serve his answer on Mr. WILLIAMSON within twenty days thereafter; and that both, within sixty days, take testimony in the manner required by law.

The consideration of the resolution was postponed till Thursday.

Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, (American,) from the same Committee, made a minority report that Mr. WILLIAMSON, having failed to comply with parliamentary usages, and not having proceeded with due diligence, have leave to withdraw his papers.

On motion of Mr. DAWES a resolution was adopted, that Mr. WILLIAMSON have leave to occupy a seat in the House pending the contest, and have leave to speak to the merits of the question.

Mr. CARTER, of New-York, (Rep.,) rose to offer a resolution, when

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) said, if it had reference to the Seventh Regiment the House was ready to reject it *ad nauseam*.

Mr. C

The Dusseldorf Gallery.

Very few persons have considered or spent much time in reflecting that lounging makes up a necessary part of almost every human being's existence. Some persons, it is true, lounge a great deal more than others—do little more indeed than lounge through life; but everybody has his moments of *abandon*, and no one ever yet saw that man or woman who did not love to lounge a little—excepting, perhaps, dyspeptic old misers and bilious cantankerous old maids. Lounging is good at times,—it gives the heart and the muscles a breathing season; and that mortal who does not know how to enjoy an hour's lounging, has missed one of the great comforts of life. The thing is to enjoy your lounge properly, and to do this the imagination must be fed while the body reposes. Now there are various kinds of lounge, as well as a variety of loungers. There is the lounge of thorough bodily weariness—when one wants to close his eyes and hear and see nothing;—there is the dull and stupid lounge born of pure lazimess; and there is, last and best, the intellectual, spiritual, dreamy lounge. This is the lounge which everybody needs at times, and in which so many indulge themselves,—sometimes alone—sometimes in pairs.

There is a great deal of this kind of lounging done in New-York, and of the many places in this City which intellectual loungers patronize, none is pleasanter for their purpose than the Dusseldorf Gallery, in Broadway. What delightful lounges one may take here! The pure esthetic pleasures of a refined lounge can only be felt when the lounger is surrounded, as here, with the poetry of Art, shedding its light and warmth around him. Here he may recline idly while the immortal thought of the painter or the sculptor gives him infinite gratification. It does more; for, if he is a sensible lounger, his taste may be educated or refined, his love of Art more keenly awakened and strengthened, while thus enjoying idle moments. The lovely weather of the past days brings out a great crowd of loungers of both sexes and different grades. And, though one would think that Spring,

"——full of life and vivifying soul,"

and just recovering from her Winter sleep, was not the season for loungers, this thought will be quickly put to flight by a stroll up Broadway and a visit to either one of the pleasant lounging places of this great City.

Favorite places for the enjoyment of this necessary luxury are the picture galleries of New-York; and among them, the Dusseldorf is now well attended. The magnificent collection of paintings at this establishment, as well as the beautiful statuary lately added, has made the place unusually attractive. Strolling in there, the first thing which catches the eye of the visitor is a statuette of "Evangeline," the heroine of LONGFELLOW'S poem of that name. It is the work of the American sculptress, Miss LOUISA LANDER, of Salem, Mass., and reflects great credit on the lady, who is, as yet, but a young artist. She was the pupil of CRAWFORD—the only one he ever took. Miss LANDER has chosen her "Evangeline" at the moment when the poet represents her falling asleep and calmed by a vision, when—

"——filled was her heart with love,
And the dawn of an opening Heaven."

The sculptress has imparted a great deal of the beautiful serenity, the happy peace which this line suggests, to her little figure, which reposes at full length on a flowery bank, partially covered by a thin drapery revealing the form of the lovely sleeper. The attitude of "Evangeline" is full of the easy abandon of gentle slumber, and the workmanship of the piece is very elaborate and beautiful. It has a few faults, one of which is a superabundance of long, thick, ropy bunches of hair, hanging on each side of the almost infantile face and extremely delicate form of the sleeping girl.

Near the figure just described hangs a photograph of another statuette by Miss LANDER, now in Salem, the subject of which is a heroine of early American history—VIRGINIA DARE, the first white child born on the American continent. Born in 1587, she was carried while an infant into captivity by the Indians, and never afterwards heard of. Miss LANDER reproduces her as having grown up as an Indian princess. The upper portion of the figure, which is half nude, is very beautiful, and in the attitude and expression there is a blending of the fearless spirit of the child of the forest with the gentleness received from her SAXON blood. Miss LANDER is now at work, in Rome, on a life-size statue of this stolen maiden.

The next thing which engrosses the tasteful lounger's attention is ANGELINI'S statuette of "The First Temptation," or Eve at the moment when she is tempted by the serpent. This is a work of rare delicacy and beauty. The wishfulness and hesitancy of Eve, holding the fatal apple in her raised hand while listening to the cunning enemy of mankind, are wonderfully well pictured in the thoughtful face of ANGELINI'S work. The serpent is coiled around a branch of a tree near which Eve is seated, and bending his head close to the lady's ear, seems gently whispering the softest and sweetest of flatteries. This statuette is the property of Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN, who purchased it in Florence.

On your right, as you turn with an admiring but reproachful glance from the frail Eve, stands a surprisingly bold and vigorous bust of the poet HAWTHORNE, and the figure of the innocent little "Dancing Jenny." The "Dancing Jenny" is the last work of the lamented CRAWFORD, and was modeled from his own daughter. The figure is that of a strongly developed little girl of about five years, in a dancing attitude, holding up her light robe with her tiny hands. It is full of the grace and simplicity of childhood, but many persons would think that the head is singularly broad and heavy for so young a child. The bust of HAWTHORNE is by Miss LANDER. It is owned by the poet, who considers it a perfect likeness.

"The Dead Pearl Diver," by PAUL AKERS, an American artist, of Portland, Maine, is the work which, more than any other of these marbles, enchains attention. The position of the dead youth is singularly striking and natural. He lies upon his back on a bed of slanting rock, his arms encircling his drooping head, and having no covering but the net which hangs about his loins, containing the pearl treasures which have proved his death. As a work of wonderful anatomical exactness and beauty, it is a study of which one does not soon tire. BARBER'S fair "Fisher Girl," which has already been fully described in the newspapers, completes the group of splendid marbles at the Dusseldorf.

There are so many fine pictures here, that to attempt a description of any particular one, the lounger is puzzled which to choose. But among the finest, "The Adoration of the Magi," "Diana and her Nymphs," and the "Capture by the Roundheads of the Stronghold of CHARLES I," will command particular admiration. There are several pictures of a humorous character here; the study of which one enjoys with a rare pleasure. The best of these are the three pictures representing the German Student's departure from home, his examination at the University, and his return home a graduate.

These pictures have a world of humor in them, while conveying a painful truth. The faces of the University Doctors will furnish study for a month. They are truly wonderful as character portraits. The lounger's afternoon is well spent if he idles, but studies while he idles, at the Dusseldorf Gallery.

A Paid Fire Department.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BALTIMORE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Fire Commissioners of Baltimore in their Annual Report, recently submitted to the Corporation of that city, set forth that during the past year they have fully organized the paid Fire Department, in accordance with the ordinances of the Common Council, with economy and efficiency, and without interference to any considerable extent on the part of members of the volunteer Department. There are now in active service seven Steam Engine Companies, and two Hook and Ladder Companies. The Commissioners commend the usefulness of the Fire Alarm Telegraph and the conductof he members of the Department under the new system. There is no more lawless rioting, they say, arising out of the bitter feuds of rival companies, but with good feeling, harmonious action, and generous rivalry, the firemen perform their duties. The total cost of the Department is less, in proportion to its service and efficiency, than that of any other fire department in the country, and is a less tax on the City and citizens than the old volunteer Department. Experience proves that the Paid Steam Fire Department can be supported at a less cost than that which it has superseded. The total cost of the Department since its organization to Jan. 1, 1860—a little over a year—was $123,185 33, including the outlay for construction and purchase of all the property now belonging to the Department. The total current expenses were $32,131 14, and the estimate for the present year is $47,500, of which $36,000 is for salaries. The reformation in the discipline of the department and morals of its members has been followed by a corresponding diminution of the number of fires and of the loss of property. The insurance companies have made a reduction in consequence of the public pay, probably, on an average twenty-five per cent, less on insurances effected since the organization of the new Department. The Commissioners ask for more fire alarm signal-boxes and additional hose, and acknowledge their obligations for the coöperation of the Mayor and citizens of Baltimore.

The annual parade of the Fire Department of New-Orleans took place March 4, with great pomp. The numbers were large, and the affair generally satisfactory.

FROM THE AFRICAN COAST.

Arrival of the Steamship Supply at this Port—Movement of the Slave Trade—The San Jacinto going to Cadiz—Our Squadron—Changes in the Personnelle of the Fleet.

NEW-YORK NAVY-YARD, Monday, March 12, 1860.

The United States storeship *Supply* arrived at New-York, from St. Paul de Loando, West Coast of Africa, yesterday afternoon, having left the latter place Jan. 25, thus making the passage in forty-seven days. This is against seventy-eight days on her passage out to the same place, and may, at this season of the year, be accounted a very excellent run, which was owing to two reasons: the superiority of the route taken, and the excellence of the navigation of the ship, which has indeed been an exception of navy navigation. The *Supply* crossed the line Feb. 16, in west longitude 30°. Very little adverse weather was encountered until nearly in the latitude of Cape Hatteras, when of course heavy weather was the order of the day. The gale of Thursday night and Friday overtook her off the Jersey coast, only some sixty miles to the southward and eastward of Sandy Hook. Forced by it to put to sea, she made her first land at Montauk Point. On the very threshold of home we were forced for a season to leave it.

The officers attached to the *Supply* are: Commander, W. Walke; Lieutenants, J. W. Nicholson, W. B. Fitzgerald; Assistant-Surgeon, J. E. Semple; Master, W. N. Allen; Boatswain, A. Hingerty; Carpenter, J. Dibble; Purser's Clerk, J. F. Furgeson; Captain's Clerk, H. Walke.

She brings as passengers: Capt. Wm. N. Armstrong and Son, Capt. J. T. Doughty, Assistant-Engineer H. C. Victor, and (all, late of the African squadron) Mr. J. B. Sparrhawk, of St. Paul de Loando. She also brings as passengers a number of invalids from the African squadron.

Since the last advices from the Slave Coast, there have been a few "occurrences" of more than passing interest. Slaver captures have become so very common that they have ceased to attract more than an ordinary share of attention outside of directly interested circles. Clearances with full and partial cargoes are being constantly made, and of these clearances probably one-fourth are made captives of. One-fourth is the highest number; it is perhaps less. Just previous to the sailing of the *Supply* the British steamer *Viper* captured a vessel with a full cargo of slaves aboard, in the vicinity of Congo. At the time of this capture two vessels came out and put to sea almost "under the nose" of the *Viper*, each being loaded with a cargo of negroes. For want of coal the *Viper* was unable to give chase, and thus lost two fine prizes.

Intelligence may confidently be looked for by each succeeding mail from the Coast, of new captures; they are now becoming very common occurrences, and the margin of profit gets wider and wider to those engaged in making them. If *things* keep on at the present rate, the African station will be altogether the most desirable one to be ordered to, on account of prize-money alone. A great deal of earnestness will be required on the part of parties engaged in suppressing "the traffic," ere there will be any reduction of the amount of that money now realised by lucky captors; the soldier's dream of home was not a gladder thing than is this grand African reality.

Within the past few weeks, Loando—now the place of rendezvous for the United States African Squadron—has been visited by every vessel of that Squadron, with one exception. Dec. 30 the flag-ship *Constellation* arrived there, after a short run up the coast, and at the time of the leaving of the *Supply* was still there, expecting, however, to leave soon. Her ultimate destination is Madeira. On the 4th of January the *Portsmouth* arrived at Loanda, from Congo, and departed thence on the 8th of the same month for a cruise up the coast. She, too, will doubtless bring up at Madeira soon. Jan. 5, the steamer *Sumter* arrived from Fernando Po, bringing the regular mail which reaches the Coast *vid* England. And by way of a digression from squadron matters, this mail, which reaches the coast by the way of England, is not at all *the* mail to send by from the States. It is neither reliable, cheap nor speedy. On the same day of the *Sumter's* arrival a mail was received, per bark *Shaler*, from Salem, Mass., bringing news about one month later than that received by the regular steam communication *vid* Fernando Po. Let those having friends in the African Squadron remember that it is advisable—unless otherwise directed by those interested—to send mail matter to "Loanda, W. C. A., care of BROCKHOVEN & Co. Salem, Mass."

On Jan. 11 the *San Jacinto* left Loando for Cadiz, for the purpose of being docked for the repair of her propelling apparatus. Thus has ended another act in this comedy of "Navy Expenses." Jan. 13, the steamer *Mystic* arrived at Loando from St. Helena, having as passengers the distinguished Captain, first and second mates of the recently-captured slaver *Orion*. This was the mission of the *Mystic* to St. Helena, to procure the deliverance of these sweet-scented individuals into American hands. There was not the least difficulty in procuring their surrender from the English authorities at St. Helena. The numerous friends of the "passengers" in the United States, especially in New-York, may be comforted with the assurance that, upon their arrival at Loando, they were furnished with quarters on board of the *Constellation*, put in double irons and furnished with a genial diet of bread and water, with an occasional variation of water and bread. An opportunity will soon be furnished the people of New-York to exhibit their peculiar genius at *lionizing*, as the above-mentioned worthies left Loando for the States about the 8th of February, coming home as "passengers" in the United States ship *Vincennes*, which vessel proceeds home *vid* Monrovia. Prepare your horns, gentlemen, for it is said "that he that bloweth his own horn, the same shall be blowed." * * The *Sumter* left Loando, Jan. 14, for Fernando Po. The *Vincennes* arrived at the first-mentioned place on the 20th of the same month, and departed for home, as above mentioned, about the 8th of February. The *Marion* was last heard from up the coast, and was soon expected at Loando at the date of the sailing of the *Supply*.

Numerous and important transfers have taken place in the *personnel* of the officers of the United States Squadron since its recent congregation at Loando. So many have been the changes rung upon this African instrument that it would be a thing of time and space (on paper) to speak of its developed powers. It may safely be asserted, that within the past four months at least one-half of the officers of the Squadron have been transferred from vessel to vessel, or sent to the United States. Two vessels have received new commanders; six have new executive officers, and so on the list might be continued *ad libitum*. A enumeration of the causes leading to these changes would require the space of a lengthy article for its elucidation; the effects upon the future usefulness of the Squadron will require time for them.

The new storehouse—so recently removed from Porto Prayer—is now fully finished, has received its cargo, and is busily engaged in the laudable work of disbursing stores to the various vessels of the squadron. As expected, its location at Toanda has been found a good thing. Right in the vicinity of the present working ground of slavers—the neighborhood of Congo River—its very accessibility to the vessels of our African naval force, to say nothing of its location upon an excellent harbor, its present location is most opportune for real service. There is no doubt but that things will ultimately be got in working shape on the "West Coast." So mote it be.

The general physical health of the *personelle* of this squadron is good.

Circular of the French Minister of Public Worship.

M. ROULAND, the Minister of Public Worship, had addressed a very long circular to the Archbishops and Bishops of France, in regard to the actual position of the Papal question. After reviewing the relations always maintained between the Crown of France the Gallican Church and the Holy See, the Minister proceeds:

"The Emperor, as an enlightened Sovereign, has not regarded religion as an instrument for his political designs; he looked higher, in order to better understand both the divine origin and the social destination of it. In his opinion, if the laws of civil guarantee were to prevent all confusion of the powers and trouble in the public mind, it was nevertheless proper, in the midst of the benefits of public peace, to grant to the religious element as much confidence and liberty as a powerful and national Government could accord. The tranquil development of truly Christian ideas and works ought to weaken many feelings of mistrust. The Emperor, moved by sentiments so elevated, and relying, moreover, on the prudence and fidelity of the clergy, as well as on the wisdom of the Holy See, has given to religion his strongest and most sincere sympathies. He has not appealed to the prohibitions of our special laws; he has shown himself exempt from prejudices, and the country, confident in the pure intentions and the moral force of its Sovereign, has regarded without mistrust the spectacle of the things which I relate, and which may be contemplated at the present time. Why, therefore, should that liberty, conceded for the public good, and with the intention of promoting concord, now become a means of agitation? Assuredly the Emperor admits the sincere expression of religious disquietudes, even when they are mistaken ones; but the nation will always reject the noise and peril of passionate excitement, and will not sacrifice, to any one the care of its repose and the dignity of its government. What, in fact, is the question at issue? Does there exist between the Emperor and His Holiness the Pope one of those religious disputes which disturb the consciences of the public? Does the Emperor pretend to attack the dogmas of the Roman Catholic religion, or to overthrow the Church and the spiritual power of the Holy Father? Nothing of the kind exists. The Emperor is not quarreling with the Pope, who only reigns peaceably at Rome under the protection of French troops; there is no denial of his temporal rights, and still less of his religious authority; but there are political events concerning which, on both sides, opinions differ; there are counsels given in good faith on one side, but not accepted on the other; there are diplomatic conferences, completely aloof from things of a divine character, and these conferences, which on the part of the Emperor have always been marked by calmness and respect, have for groundwork the necessity of withdrawing Italy from oppression and foreign occupation, while protecting, as much as human efforts will permit, the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See."

The Circular concludes in these words:

Moderation would in France better serve the cause of the Holy Father than that spirit of agitation which has been excited. For this cause, there is no necessity neither to inflame the zeal of the living or to disturb the ashes of the dead. The most deplorable fact that could be committed against religion would be to excite evil discord in its name. I am pleased to admit, Monseigneur, that the immense majority of the clergy has known how to escape such dangers by the most exemplary conduct. But I must be permitted to say, with the most lively regret, that some ecclesiastics, both regular and secular, not knowing how to avoid that excitement which the country reproves, have abused the freedom of the pulpit to indulge in offensive allusions and culpable provocations. I rely, Monseigneur, on the sentiments of prudence and of Christian charity which have always distinguished the Episcopacy, to bring back into the paths of the Gospel and of duty those men who have so departed from it. Be kind enough to remind them of all the services which the Emperor has already rendered to religion, and those which he still renders to the Holy See. Let them remember that we are all, both priests and laymen, citizens of the same country, and that if the Clergy owe their profound veneration to the chief of the Roman Catholic church sitting at the Vatican, they also owe respect and fidelity to the Sovereign of France who sits at the Tuileries. It is thus that they will prevent disorders, compromising for religion, and injurious to the repose of the State. The Emperor will be always happy to protect the French clergy, but he energetically requires, for the interest of all, the maintenance and execution of the laws, and he entertains a sincere hope that the episcopacy will, on its side, fulfil its mission of order, peace and conciliation. Accept, Monseigneur, &c. ROULAND.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

"Podgers" Makes a New Discovery—The Climate—The News from Washoe—The Richness of the New Mines—Caution to Shippers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 20, 1860.

Who the deuce is "Glaucus?" Who's the man that's treading on my toes again, and writing newspaper letters from here for the TIMES? Has he no more creditable occupation?—and he don't content himself with the heavy topics of the day, the "feeling in sugar," the shade higher or lower in flour and reviews of the market, but he must needs trespass upon my preserves, and he really seems determined to be funny. I had pretty much settled the "'tother feller's" hash, when now up pops another Richmond in the field. I'm going to subside, or, in California parlance, "dry up;" for this making two bites of an item, each holding on to one end of it, won't do. There are not bones enough for so many dogs, especially when they have been gnawed at so much by the little ones of the Press hereabouts.

I was going to say something complimentary of the splendid weather we are having, but remember I said enough about it the last time still, I can't help saying that the most genial day in any June remembered by the oldest inhabitant never surpassed this day. The atmosphere is so fresh and balmy, after the shower last night, and the grass so green, a fellow can't help thinking how much he would like to get out of sight and hearing, and have a good old-fashioned roll on the grass, tear his unwhisperables, scratch his nose, get covered with dirt, and enjoy himself after the manner and style of juveniles in the days when we did up the ground and lofty tumbling behind the old school-house in the quiet old town of Unadilla, Otsego County, and by the same token received the reward of merit for torn clothes in the shape of a slight castigation, scientifically and faithfully administered. It's very undignified to feel young, and disposed to indulge in juvenile amusements; but the truth is, the climate of California so rejuvenates a fellow, and makes him feel so fine, he can't help it. People may grow old here in appearance, but they don't feel so—on the contrary, they all come out as good as new, and feel like young colts.

The last news from the Carson Valley mines is "great." The Ophir vein is turning out ore that gives, by actual demonstration, over $12,000 to the ton. I saw a gentleman yesterday just from there, who told me he stood by the shaft and saw them hoisting up ore that he offered $1,000 for, per bucket. The broken pieces of ore were adhering together by threads of pure silver, and pieces of pure metal resembling frosted silver were abundant. He estimates that $30,000 was taken out of the main shaft the day he left. This is the original vein and company, generally known as the Walsh Company. The Company owns four hundred running feet of the vein. They have gone down fifty feet on the main shaft, having the vein on an average fourteen inches thick of blue sulphurets. Actual demonstration has shown that a running foot of the vein, one foot in depth, gives 300 pounds of the ore or sulphurets: the whole depth of 50 feet, at the same ratio, 15,000 pounds, or 7½ tons. The ore first taken out of the same shaft is now being smelted here, and averages over $3,000 per ton, and the ore now coming out is richer, but, at the same price, will give the nice sum of $22,500 *per running foot*. The Company *know* that they have the vein for 200 feet, as they have tunneled into it at a depth of 80 feet at the other end of the 200 feet, and found it wider and equally rich; 200 feet, therefore, gives (supposing they go no deeper than 50 feet) 1,500 tons of ore, which, at $3,000 per ton—its lowest value—gives the nice little income of *four and a half millions*, to say nothing of the remaining 1,200 feet, worth, nobody can say how much. Dividing the Ophir Company's claim is a claim of one hundred feet, given by the Company to a Mexican for the privilege of using water from a spring or rivulet he discovered and owned. This one hundred feet comes in between the two hundred feet now being worked by the Ophir Company and their continuation of twelve hundred feet. The Mexican has carried the shaft on his claim down fifty feet, *and has the vein over four feet thick* at the line terminating their claim and commencing on the Ophir's twelve hundred feet. The Mexican is offered $200,000 for his claim, or $2,000 per foot, *but will not sell*. In the Ophir claim shares have been selling at $500 per foot, but have nearly all found permanent hands, and none are to be had at that price now. Of course the original parties made money by selling out, as the claims they took up cost them nothing beyond their time and labor; but the next parties purchasing have made much larger amounts. In several instances those who sold out early have bought in again at much higher prices than they sold at—the mine having turned out much richer than they imagined it would. Some of the papers here are croaking and endeavoring to check the fever that is pervading all classes, but it is like blowing against the wind. The excitement is daily gaining ground, and hundreds have already gone up to the mines, and thousands will go as soon as the snows melt. At the present moment the weather is very cold up there, and the accommodations for man and beast limited. Several of our largest capitalists have gone up, and many merchants also. The consequence will be that large amounts of money will be withdrawn from other investments, and put into outside claims, the prices of which are going up every day, as fresh developments determine their value. Rich out-croppings have been found within a circuit of forty miles, and several "leads" have been discovered five or six miles from the original vein or Comstock "lead," as it is called; one or two particularly, upon which shafts have been sunk, show a vein from one to two feet thick—the same blue sulphurets—and assaying $2,000 to the ton. Great speculations have been made; claims bought at $3 and $5 per foot ten days ago were sold yesterday at $40, $50 and $100 per foot. The telegraph is extended to Carson City, about the centre of the scene of excitement, and messages are received here daily, keeping us posted on the new discoveries and progress of events generally.

Real estate operators are becoming alarmed at the prospect, and anticipate another Fraser River excitement, which would knock all their operations in the head; but if they would stop to reflect, they would find no cause for apprehension, as the Carson Valley mines are within five days' travel, and those who go there will not break up and take their families or vacate their homes here; and, moreover, the money invested in the mines does not go out of the country. San Francisco is necessarily the source from whence all the supplies must be drawn, and a large proportion of the money will find its way down here again, and again the immense production of the precious metal, if smelted and coined here, will make money abundant. For a few months it will undoubtedly make money very "tight," and a much longer period, perhaps, if we are not able to smelt the ore here at a cheap rate; but eventually the money must come into the pockets of the community here. The great difficulty under which we are at present laboring, is the expense of smelting. It costs now over $400 per ton to run out the metal. Unless some cheaper process is devised, it will be necessary to ship the ore to England, where it can be done at a reasonable rate. From present appearances hundreds of tons of this rich silver and gold ore will be sent here the coming Summer, and a large amount of capital invested in advances on same if shipped, as it probably will be. There is one very important fact in regard to these mines which is lost sight of in the general estimate of their value, viz., the rich gold-bearing quartz rock, in which the veins of sulphurets are found imbedded, and which is thrown out at the rate of about six tons to one of silver ore. This quartz yields on an average 300 per ton, but it is not made use of except in such quantities as will pay the running expenses of working the mine. In other words, they pulverise and work by the old Mexican process by arastes, (a large stone drawn around on a circular bench of stone by mule power,) sufficient to produce gold enough to pay all expenses of mining the whole, so that in reality there is no tax upon the ore sent here, other than the freight down. I have seen pieces of this gold-bearing quartz picked up from the large pile of probably a thousand tons, thrown out of the different shafts, that showed native gold, and pure metal at that, in such quantities as to make one say, "Give me this pile, and you may have all the balance." A friend from there tells me he could sit down on this pile of refuse ore, and with a hammer knock off the adhering sulphurets of silver enough to satisfy him. He offered to give $200 a day for the privilege. This ore will eventually be worked, of course, as soon as they can get the proper machinery and facilities. ERICSSON'S caloric engines will be the thing for this business, as fuel and water are scarce, and transportation expensive. You need not be surprised at the fabulous accounts that reach you of the richness of these mines, for they are true. The subscriber is thoroughly posted, and has the facilities for obtaining reliable and positive information, daily, from the ground, and the result of assays of the outside claims, as they are developed, and, consequently, knows what he is talking about; and has no interest in misrepresenting, anyhow. If he wants to speculate this is the place to do it; and if he has any axe to grind, the grindstones are on the spot, and people to turn them. It is the opinion of those who have visited the vicinity of the mines within the last two weeks and observed the progress of the work going on, in the way of shafts and tunnels being sunk in spite of the cold weather and snow, that the discoveries in that quarter are in their infancy, and that miles and miles of these rich leads will be found to contain ore equally rich as that now being taken out, and that we shall have more money than we know what to do with; and we may, perhaps, become so extravagant and reckless as to pay up our old debts in the East. I advise all the old ladies to sell out their treasured teaspoons and teapots. The time is at hand when silver will be too common a metal to be genteel. Sell out!—sell out.

I have no doubt some of the smart fellows about Front and Water streets will at once jump at the conclusion that we will all be in a starving condition and want more goods, as though a man could consume any more than a certain quantity per day, with money in his pocket or without it, and will doubtless send a dozen ship-loads extra at once. Let them bear in mind these few facts—firstly, that any great rush for the Carson Valley or Washoe mines depopulates other mining localities, and leaves unconsumed the stocks of the traders there; secondly, the aforesaid traders, having learned wisdom by the Fraser River excitement, and in anticipation of a similar rush for Washoe, are buying no supplies at all, and those within reach are preparing to transfer their stocks to the new mines on the opening of the roads in April. Our Front-street merchants are selling no goods, everybody and everything being at a standstill waiting to see what will be the result of the excitement that is daily gaining ground and working up to fever heat.

I have said so much about mining matters that I have used up time, paper, and the proper limits of a newspaper letter, to the exclusion of smaller affairs and items and "on dits" about town. I was going to say something about our new "Academy of Music," the balls, parties, concerts, &c., that have come off there since its opening; but I will leave those items for my next, and annihilate your other correspondent—use him up completely. So look out for yourself, Mr. Glaucuss! I am after you with a sharp stick. PODGERS.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATION.

Interesting to Railroad Men and Merchants—The Vaunted Defiance of Federal Authority Abandoned.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, March 9, 1860.

The New-York *Tribune*, in a recent number, commenting somewhat severely upon the failure of Western investments, alludes in terms of condemnation to a bill recently introduced into the Legislature of this State to abolish all laws for the collection of debts. The *Tribune* very justly denounces the policy of such a law, especially if retroactive. The *Tribune* in this betrays, first, a strange ignorance of constitutional law, inasmuch as any such enactment made retrospective would be clearly void; and second, a carelessness of observation quite wrong in a journalist. Other papers have made the same mistake concerning this proposed act, and some ill-disposed toward Wisconsin have aided to spread the impression that the State really seriously contemplated its passage.

The fact is,—and its publicity, in justice to the already sufficiently impaired credit of this State, should be made equal to that of the widely circulated error,—the fact is such bill was introduced in the Assembly by the eccentric and fun-loving Mr. ELMORE, of Waukesha, whose experience of the uncertainties of the law, as narrated in his speech in support of the measure, has been extensive and amusing. In compliment to his witty argument, and to carry out the joke, (albeit a very poor one,) the Assembly ordered the bill to a third reading by a handsome vote, and there the matter dropped. Neither Mr. ELMORE, nor probably a single member of either House, ever had the slightest idea of passing the bill. Out of this piece of legislative bagatelle has arisen the whole ridiculous story that Wisconsin had abolished all collection laws. Undoubtedly such trifling deserves censure, but let the public understand that it is only trifling, and not done "in earnest." The State can ill afford to suffer unfounded attacks upon her credit; enough real ground of discredit has already been furnished by the folly of "relief laws," and now that the people are struggling to undo the wrong, it is but fair that they should have the truth told.

Two other propositions broached at the present session indicate a change in popular sentiment which will eventually become strong enough to alter existing laws. One is a resolution in favor of an amendment of the Constitution so as to make the judges of courts appointive by the Governor during good behavior. The evils with which the present system is fraught will sooner or later compel the repudiation of an elective judiciary, and the adoption of a plan which will make the judicial office of such tenure and so compensated as to draw the best talent, learning and integrity from the Bar to the Bench, and keep them there.

Another measure proposed is that which limits the exemption of real estate from sale or execution. The present homestead law allows the debtor forty acres in the country and a quarter of an acre in a city or village, without reference to value. The proposition is to limit the exemption to the value of $1,000—a wise measure, which will ultimately prevail.

Still another evidence of the reaction in popular opinion is the large number of respectably signed petitions for the restoration of the death penalty in cases of murder and arson. The Legislature has not yet acted upon these petitions.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of this State is interesting to all who have investments in railroads here. This is the decision just made holding the existing Plank-road and Railroad-Tax Law unconstitutional. This law imposes a tax of one per cent of the gross earnings of the roads upon the Companies, in lieu of all other taxes. This is held bad, on the ground that is in violation of the provision of the Constitution requiring all taxation to be uniform. Our railroads cannot live and pay taxes equal to those assessed upon other property. An effort will now be made to obviate the difficulty by some legislation fixing an annual payment into the State Treasury of a sum by way of license-money. It is hoped the provision can be avoided, as its enforcement would be fatal to railroad interests. But this decision has a broader effect, *invalidating all the taxes of the State since* 1854, which, not having been uniform, were of course void. It remains to be seen what will come of this sweeping judicial edict; which, though strictly sound as an adjudication of law, is certainly most unfortunate in its wide-spread results. Was ever a State so cursed with the faculty of passing unconstitutional laws?

It is well known all over the Union that Wisconsin, through her Supreme Court, has heretofore assumed to pronounce the Fugitive Slave law unconstitutional, and to promulgate a doctrine of "State Rights," inculcating resistance to the Federal authorities. The composition of that tribunal having been changed by the election of Justice PAINE in place of Mr. Justice SMITH, and the appointment of Justice DIXON in place of Chief Justice WHITON, deceased; and the great question again coming up, Justice PAINE declining to sit because he had been counsel in the case, and Chief Justice DIXON holding the law valid, thus repudiating the former decision of the whole Court, the remaining member of the Court, Justice COLE, is powerless, and a writ of *habeas corpus* is denied to BOOTH, the slave-rescuer, under precisely the same state of facts as existed when he was before released. *Thus ends nullification in Wisconsin.* There is now no resort but violence, and the Federal authorities are too strong to fear any mob-movement. Any reader who is desirous of examining the case involving this question, now so much discussed in and out of Congress, will find a report of it well worth examining in the 21st of HOWARD, United States Supreme Court Reports.

Yours, BADGER.

Mr. Perry, of New Salem, Mass., a former member of the State Legislature, has been appointed to collect money to aid in the erection of the Horace Mann statue. He has entered upon this duty, and is meeting with encouraging success.

CONFESSIONS OF A DEFAULTER.

The History of the Maine Defalcation—Confession of Benj. D. Peck, late State Treasurer—Remarkable Developments.

The Joint Select Committee of the Legislature of Maine, appointed to investigate the defalcation of BENJAMIN D. PECK, late State Treasurer, has completed its report, which we find in the Boston papers of Saturday. The developments are extraordinary; the case involving not only the name of Mr. PECK, but those of NEAL DOW, DANIEL E. SOMES, member of Congress from the First District of Maine, and other prominent men in the State. The Committee have held nearly fifty protracted sessions, extending through a period of two months, and has taken an immense amount of testimony. The amount of the defalcation is officially stated at $94,923 99.

PECK was summoned on the 12th January to appear before the Committee; having then been just released from jail, where he was confined on complaint of the Receivers of the Norombega Bank. On reaching Augusta, he expressed his willingness to make a full statement of his transactions, provided he could obtain access to his private papers, deposited in his safe in Portland, which he declared had been removed forcibly and against his wishes from his house. His counsel, Hon. GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, gave his personal pledge that if the committee would permit Mr. Peck to go to Portland, every fact and figure should be exposed. The committee declined, but sent a subcommittee, with Mr. CHARLES A. STACKPOLE as Mr. PECK'S representative, and on the 13th of January they repaired to Portland, and found the safe at the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank, where it had been conveyed by DOW and STACKPOLE, as they say, by PECK'S consent. The safe was unlocked in the presence of the whole party, the papers were carefully removed and sealed. The committee desired to examine the papers before surrendering them to PECK, but he and his counsel refused, throwing themselves on their constitutional rights. Receiving the papers Saturday night, the next Monday, Jan. 16, PECK made a written statement, as follows:

PECK'S CONFESSION.

JAN. 15, 1860.

I stand before this Committee and before the people of this State, charged with misappropriating the public funds, which I, as Treasurer of State, have had in trust. *I acknowledge the charge to be true*, and shall proceed to make such statements and explanations of my transactions as are demanded by my convictions of truth and duty. I do not deem it necessary in this connection to offer any excuses for my conduct, but to state the facts, and leave you to judge in reference to each and all of my transactions. I have no wish to involve other parties and other men in any of my questionable or wrong financial operations; I can only state what has been done, and others connected with me must vindicate themselves if they can, or suffer with me the consequences of wrong-doing.

I have been accustomed, from my first connection with the Treasury, to loan the State's money, in large and small sums, to some of my bondsmen and to others, who, from time to time, solicited aid from that quarter. Some of these parties have paid me, and some have not. Sometimes, when I have wanted my pay, they have indorsed my notes, upon which I have raised the money on my own and their credit at the banks. Names of parties with amounts loaned, and payments made from time to time, and what remains unpaid now, can be given when desired.

I had not got warm in my seat as Treasurer of State before I was urgently importuned by some of my bondsmen and others to loan the money of the State, and for this reason—that I could in this way add to my income from the office—other Treasurers had done it, and it was well known that all Treasurers would do it. This at least public men of all parties knew full well. I do not plead these things to cover up my own fault, but on the contrary make them as a simple statement of facts, giving names if desired, that the Committee may have all matters before them which are material to this investigation.

There are persons who, in the days of my prosperity, were glad to avail themselves of the use of the State's funds, *who could approach me on my weak side and use me for their purposes*, but who now denounce me in newspapers and elsewhere, and who would not, even with all my available property in their hands as security, consent to sign a bail bond for my deliverance from jail, into which I was cast upon a trumped-up case, while I was using my utmost endeavors to place all my property in the hands of my bondsmen as security for the loss they had incurred on my account. I do not mention this in any spirit of complaint or retaliation, but as a fact patent to all who understand much of this painful affair.

It will be seen upon an investigation into all my transactions in connection with the Treasury, by sending for "persons and papers," as you have power to do, and by my giving names as I can, that what I was doing with the State money was not unknown to some at least. I shall shrink from no responsibility in this matter, neither shall I shift from my shoulders any blame which rightfully belongs to me to bear. I am the sinner in these matters before all others. I ought to have had firmness enough to have resisted all temptations to misappropriate the public funds, whether these temptations came from my bondsmen, or from whatever quarter they came. *The first year of my occupancy of the Treasury I loaned, as I have said, large sums of money to some of my bondsmen and to other parties.* All the gentlemen who were on my bond, and had favors of this sort, paid me, with the exception of one. He paid me only in part. There were one or two others who owed me small sums, but I made my account good the first year by borrowing a small sum; and had I been called upon to have settled my account finally that year with the State, I could have done it with my private means; so there would have been no loss to the State or to my bondsmen. The second year I pursued pretty much the same course, loaning money to some of my bondsmen and others, and I have to say that all these gentlemen paid me, with the exception of the individual mentioned above, as owing me at the end of the first year. This man was able, as I now regret to be obliged to say, not only to keep back what he owed me at the end of the first year, but by working upon my credulity, or good nature, or whatever you may please to call it, to get a much larger sum out of me, which he still owes. Whether there was any design on his part to defraud me or the State, I leave you to judge. All the facts of this particular transaction I can lay before you if you desire it.

At the end of the second year I was short some $20 000, which I made good by discounts at the banks, which I carried over, so that the Committee appointed to settle with the treasurer found my accounts correct on the book, and sufficient vouchers for all the State funds, on or at the close of the business, Dec. 31, 1858.

I mention the fact that I was accustomed to loan the State funds to some of my bondsmen and others, not for the purpose of criminating others, but simply to show that what I was doing with the public funds was not wholly unknown to parties who had a deep interest in the safety of these moneys, *and also to show that others were willing to run risks as well as myself*, and that this matter between myself and some of my bondsmen has more of a business aspect, of venture, of loss and profit, than is generally supposed.

I come now to the Canada speculation in which I was unfortunately engaged. I became a partner in this business in July, 1858, and my associates are, all of them, gentlemen in high social and political standing in this State. The purchase of the timber limits, 266 square miles of territory, with the mill, booms, &c., was made of one EDWARD SCALLAN, for $20,000 bonus—$5 000 down, which payment was made out of my own private funds. For this I was to be reimbursed at an early day, with interest; so that, in fact, a very small sum only would be necessary to meet my liability.

By papers which I herewith present, you will see what a flattering exhibit was presented of speedy receipts and large profits, by men whom I supposed then, and now suppose, competent to judge, and to know whereof they affirmed. These receipts and these profits have not been real

TUSCANY.

The Carnival at Florence—Society—Local Improvements—Music—American Visitors.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.

"Were you in masquerade at the Borghese Palace, on the first night of the Carnival?" "Were you nearly smashed in the brilliant crowd at the last ball given by the wife of the *Gonfaloniere*, at the Palace of the Crocetta?" Such are the inquiries made by gay people of each other at the Cascine and other places of daily reunion. Men as well as women, old as well as young, foreigners not less than natives, catch the fever of the Carnival season, and go off in a *sfogo* of pleasurable excitement. The discussion of political questions is for the moment laid by, and no head may longer speculates upon the "fate of Italy." That is all to be renewed a week hence, intensified by reaction, and, it is to be hoped, chastened by the prayers and sermons of Lent. In spite of political uncertainties, the Winter has been unusually gay. What Rome has missed, Florence has had added to its social attractions. The foreign throng has lingered longer here; and the dollars that have not gone into the pockets of hotel-keepers have dropped in o the tills of those who have horses to let. The going and coming from balls, theatres, parties, and pleasure-drives and rides, have kept the town, throughout the twenty-four hours, in a perpetual rattle. The week of Carnival is just commenced, and although it does not promise to be as exciting as usual, it will be sufficiently brilliant and lively to satisfy, after so many entertainments of a varied character before.

Those who have not been in Italy for some years will find when they return to Florence that considerable changes have been made. Whether the spirit of improvement has been caught from France, or whether the contagion comes from some other source, certain it is that much has been and is in process of being done, quite worthy to be spoken of with praise. The authorities of the town have done themselves credit, and will be warmly thanked, not only by the Florentines, who are proud of every new embellishment added to their much-loved home, but by the foreign visitors, who, again and again, are drawn here by the varied attractions, of a thoroughly enjoyable character, with which the region abounds. Not to name the minor improvements, such as repairs of ancient monuments and churches, the building of new houses and making new streets—of which a considerable catalogue could be made—the changes now going on in the well-known Cascine, or public Park of Florence, should be named. One-half of this beautiful green wood will undergo a complete transformation. From the gate of the City, which forms the entrance to the Park, to the large square before the rural palace where the carriages draw up, the two avenues which formerly existed have been thrown into one, forming a broad level drive, three-quarters of a mile long, nearly as fine as that of the Champs Elysée at Paris. Many noble trees were destroyed to make this improvement; but a great improvement it is, and worth the sacrifice. Day after day we saw with sadness the great trees come tumbling to the ground, but now that the work of destruction is over, and the broad vista is opened, the result is looked upon with pleasure. But this improvement is not the only one to be made in the verdant paradise of the Cascine. Along the side towards the Arno, where before was only a sunny winter walk, a great change is going on. A wide elevated terrace, with green banks washed by the river, is building. This will form a new drive, sheltered by thick high hedges from the winds of the north, and for a winter promenade, either in carriages or on foot, will be extremely pleasant. In addition, there will be broad new walks, lined with rows of newly-planted trees. Seeing these improvements, which are to contribute to the healthful recreation and refined enjoyment of the population, as well as to the tasteful adornment of this city, already so rich in every sort of artistic embellishment, one is reminded of the noble beginning which New-York has made in laying-out the Great Central Park. It is a thing for which any child of this generation may well be grateful and is calculated to excite the most agreeable hopes for the future. If our American Metropolis keeps on as it has commenced, it will not be many years before it will become the most beautiful city in the world.

Florence has always been distinguished for its encouragement of music. It is cultivated here as a high art. It was here that the opera was invented. It is rarely that one meets an intelligent Italian who has not some critical knowledge as well as practical skill as a musician. A considerable part of the life of many is passed in the theatre. In the full season three or four operas are *in scena* at once, and the orchestras of nearly all the theatres are at least good. The lyrical drama commonly stands higher in the favor of the public than histrionic representations, and the latter are generally more than respectable. Indeed, they are often of the highest character, as it is well-known that Italy has at the present moment, in this line, two of the most eminent artists living—RISTORI and SALVINI—to whom is about to be added perhaps another—ROSSI. There are nine theatres, small and great, now open in Florence. It is a much cheaper recreation for the people, as well as immensely less harmless, than our gin-drinking and consumption of tobacco, in the form of the quid. An *abbonamento* for a season of thirty or forty nights can be had for from one to three dollars, according to the size of the theatre and quality of the performance. Every night they are full.

Florence is one of the best schools for the female voice in Europe. Among the many well-skilled instructors, ROMANI—now past his seventieth year—is still *the* master. His fame is transatlantic as well as European. This is shown by the considerable number of Americans who, of late years, have become his pupils. Other teachers have also some of our gifted young countrywomen under their care. There are now here Miss FIELD, Miss FAY and Miss CHAPMAN, of Boston, and Miss BODENHEIMER, of New-York, as well as others from different parts of the country, in training either as amateur or professional singers. Miss GREENOUGH, gifted with one of those sweet and bird-like voices such as one does not often hear, after some months' instruction here, has recently left for Rome. Of those in training as professional singers, without doubt Miss CHAPMAN promises best. With a voice of great power and compass, as well as pure and brilliant quality, constant study for a few years seems only necessary to insure success. She has already been brought out by her master—perhaps prematurely—at one of the concerts of the Philharmonic Society, the leading association for the encouragement of musical art. The honor is no small one for a young artist, of being allowed to sing before such well-instructed and highly-critical people as compose the audiences at the concerts of this Society.

Among Americans now in Florence are Hon. ROBT. C. WINTHROP and family, of Boston. Mr. JAMES T. FIELDS, the poet, with Mrs. FIELDS, has left for Rome. Mrs. BROWN, with her party of five persons, has also set off for the Eternal City. There will soon be reunions in Rome of a large part of those who have been passing the Winter in Florence. AP.

Mr. Lincoln's Lecture at the Cooper Institute

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last Winter a number of young gentlemen got up a course of lectures at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Among the gentlemen engaged here were Mr. COWEN, of Ohio, and Mr. LINCOLN, of Illinois. They offered to pay Mr. LINCOLN for his lecture $200. He accepted the offer, and instead of having the lecture in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, they had it in the Cooper Institute, New York, and charged admission, 25 cents, the same as the lectures of Messrs. BLAIR and CLAY. The lecture was delivered. All who heard it were satisfied; they received more than they paid for. And before any gentlemen charge a man, who is the very soul of honor, and who is self-sacrificing to a fault, with "meanness," they should post themselves as to the *facts*. B.

The Moyamensing Soup Society of Philadelphia has distributed during the past Winter 9,666 loaves of bread, at a cost of $266 42; 5,707 pounds of beef, 400 pounds of mutton, 7,500 pounds of corn meal. Nearly 2,000 persons, adults and children, received aid.

Reforms in English Jurisprudence.

THE ENGLISH DIVORCE LAW—ITS OPERATION FROM A FRENCH POINT OF VIEW.

From the Paris Constitutionnel, Feb. 13.

Various law projects, destined to work important changes in the civil administration of England, will be brought before Parliament in the course of this session. The opening speech of the Queen has already announced them; words exchanged in the House of Lords on Tuesday last give us reason to hope that they will this time be submitted to debate, and perhaps disposed of. First comes a law rendering less difficult and expensive than at present the alienation of landed property; next follows some legislation on the subject of bankruptcy; and, lastly, a law (*de procédure*) which is to put a stop, as far as possible, to the numerous abuses which seem to be inherent to the administration of justice in England.

None of the proposed reforms touches the legislation on the subject of marriage, which nevertheless constitutes the most defective portion of English jurisprudence. It is a fact that these laws, after having taken away from marriage all the protective forms which in other countries affirm the parental authority and draw closer the ties of family, have now brought about a state of things sufficiently important to occupy the Press, and cause universal remonstrances to arise from all parts of Great Britain.

Divorce, as every one will know, is acknowledged in England, but till within these last years could only be granted by the House of Lords. The husband, before addressing himself to this high jurisdiction, was compelled first to persecute the accomplice of his wife's transgressions before another tribunal, and obtain from it a verdict of costs and damages. It is impossible to imagine anything equalling the ignominy of such a proceeding, and the unhealthy influence it daily exercised upon public morals. Fortunately, being very expensive, such suits of scandal were not frequent, and divorces were, in point of fact, denied to all but those who had thirty or forty thousand francs to spend in obtaining it.

This excessive difficulty in procuring a dissolution of the bond of marriage, had the—at least apparent—advantage of checking judiciary influence in the quarrels of badly-assorted matches; but another abuse has sprung from it. People have gone so far in England as to tolerate bigamy. They concluded, that since a party could not procure himself a divorce, for want of means, he had a most a right to contract a new marriage without it. Thus bigamy has become the most common and least punished of all crimes; in fact, it generally is punished by merely nominal fines.

Another fact worthy of remark is, that since the time of CROMWELL and the Republic, English law has not made the infraction of conjugal fidenity subject to criminal process. And this violation of all moral law, which the Puritans punished with death, has since that time been only followed by a civil suit for costs and damages.

But, as we have said, the exorbitant price which English justice put upon its administration, had for a long time prevented the miseries of the domestic fireside from a public explosion. The passions must be bridled; the sorrow of broken hearts remain silent. In the courts the spectacles of violated faith, lost happiness, union without love, or hate following the glow of passions, have been very rare till of late, thanks to the viciousness of the law.

It was not till in 1857 that this old English legislation, giving no protection to the unhappy husband or wife, and responding to their complaints only by an almost absolute denial of justice, underwent a revision. It was then that the competency of the ecclesiastical courts, as well as the jurisdiction of the House of Lords, was annulled, and a Court of Divorces established. This new tribunal decides at present upon all questions brought before it from any point in England. Thus by a process, far less complicated in its nature than the old one, and in proportion with but little expense attending it, the Court of Divorces has been thrown open to everybody.

This new state of English legislation has brought about results altogether unforeseen, and very alarming in their bearing upon public morality. As soon as the doors of the Court-room are opened, a crowd of people rushes in; a perfect avalanche of suits has been thrust upon the new Court, which no one can raise in that it will have no less than two years before a suit brought forward by any one of the audience can come up for hearing in its turn.

Nearly all petitions for divorce come from the inferior ranks of the middle classes. In sixteen cases out of twenty there is no defence made, nor does a defendant appear. Nearly all cases are similar in their nature; women who have left their husbands and children in order to plunge into dissipation; or men who, after having beaten their wives for one or two years, abandon them for the purpose of going to America or some portion of England.

Nevertheless this destroying of all family ties is not confined to the middle classes alone. For the last twenty years it appears to have made serious progress in aristocratic society. But recently two elopements have produced a great sensation over all England, and one particular circumstance signalized them especially as worthy of attention. The two women, who had not feared to incur the shame of such conduct, were both, personally, the possessors of immense fortunes, over which their husbands had not even the slightest control. The one was able to dispose, free and alone, of a sum of £500,000, that is to say nearly thirteen millions of francs; the other of £100,000, or two million five hundred thousand francs.

These recent facts, which have been added to many more of the same character, seem, in the opinion of the English press, to be fraught with new elements of vice and degradation; and it is asked, May it not have been the uncontrolled disposition of their fortunes, by which these women have been induced to brave all decency and defy public opinion? For perhaps they have left their husbands and children in comparative poverty, while they are roaming, free from all ties, over the continent, indulging in every description of foolish prodigality, and enriching shameless men who make a traffic of seduction.

A reaction has taken place in favor of the husband, which the English law for some years seemed to have looked upon with distrust. In the presence of so many repeated instances of scandal, the question has arisen, whether husbands have less need of protection against their wives than these against their husbands, and whether, in this regard at least, it might not be better to substitute the rigors of prohibition for the theories of a free exchange, which they too readily put into practice? The law imposes all the expenses upon the husband, none upon the wife; he is responsible for all debts, even those that have been contracted before the marriage; he educates the children, he supports the whole family. The wife, if she possesses a fortune of her own, is not bound to contribute a tithe of it towards these outlays; she elopes with her fortune and her servant and leaves her husband no other resource than a divorce, which he will obtain after two years. All this, they say, would be otherwise if the law were to diminish somewhat the independence of the wives; they would be less apt to choose dishonor if at the same time they had to choose poverty. Why should the law not permit in such cases, to have the wife's property sequestered and the revenue put out on interest for the benefit of the children? Why not extend the power of the husband so far as to make him the administrator of this fortune for the common interest of the family?

It is true that a law of 1859, being an amendment to the law of divorces of only two years anterior date, gives the court permission, after the nullity or the dissolution of the marriage shall have been pronounced, to verify whether there be a settlement or a regulation in regard to the civil interests of the two parties concerned, and to issue orders conferring the whole or part of the possessions of the one or the other of said parties to the children, or the one or the other of the parties themselves, as the court may think proper. But this wise disposition has not yet been applied in practice, on account of a conflict between two jurisdictions, and in order not to encroach on the rights of the Courts of Equity. Besides, it does not remedy the most pressing evils; there is something lacking in the English laws which in ours has been fortunately filled by the provisional measures which the law leaves to the discretion of the Judge.

As regards the facility in procuring a divorce, which, as we have stated at the commencement, the new law puts into the power of every one, and of which the people seem disposed to avail themselves so freely, the question arises—"Is it a benefit, or is it an evil? Opinions differ; many good men complain that it is producing a greater laxness than ever in the ties of marriage, and regard it as a new cause of social dissolution. Others reply that the evil is not in the divorce itself, which remedies real evils, and assures to the maltreated party a legitimate separation and protection, but in the morals of the people, which make a divorce so often necessary. Others, at last, condemn entirely the institution of divorce, and wish that the law should admit, as our French law does, the indissolubility of marriage.

We are not to judge on the merit of these contradictory opinions; our only object has been to show what are to-day the civil regulations of England in regard to marriage. But there is another question full of interest, called forth by the numerous scandals to which we have referred, and which are every day brought before the Court of Divorces, and that is the question of the publicity of judiciary proceedings. A member of Parliament has given notice of a motion he intends to make on this subject; he demands that a veil be thrown over the proceedings of such suits of scandal over those impure details that infect public morality. But it is not only in England where this question presents a grave aspect. We shall, therefore, speak again of the motion which the honorable Lord JOHN MANNERS intends to make in Parliament and the incidents it may give rise to.

OBITUARY.

The Boston *Traveller* records the death of Deacon Ebenezer Clapp, a direct descendant in the fourth generation of the Pilgrim stock. He died at Dorchester, Mass., of old age, a few days since. The *Traveller* says: "He was born on the 25th of August, 1771, and was a son of Noah Clapp, who graduated at Harvard in 1735, and was for forty-one years town clerk of Dorchester. His grandfatner, Deacon Jonathan Clapp, was born in 1673, and was the son of Nathaniel Clapp, born in 1640. Nathaniel was the son of Nicholas Clapp, one of the first settlers in this ancient town. Thus the recently deceased gentleman was only the fourth generation from the first settlers, and probably was the last person of that generation. Born a short time previous to the Revolution, the earliest event he remembered was the burning of Charleston, and the Battle of Bunker Hill, which he witnessed from Jones' Hill, Dorchester. He that period. At the age of fifteen years and a half, he volunteered in the army raised by Gen. Lincoln for the suppression of Shay's Rebellion, and was the last survivor of the Dorchester Company.

A report, signed by a portion of the Watering Committee, has been presented to Select Council of Philadelphia, recommending the raising by loan and immediate expenditure of the large sum of $350,000 for the construction of a magnificent scheme of new water-works. A minority report, however, was presented by Mr. NEAL.

POLITICAL.

Sharp Letter of an Illinois Congressman—A Douglas View of the Administration.

The following extracts are from a recent letter written by Hon. ISAAC N. MORRIS, who represents the Fifth Congressional District of the State of Illinois:

"I stated at the last session, and repeated at this, that the true policy of the Democratic Party was to separate from the Administration, and let it take care of itself, and every day convinces me more and more that I am right. What have we to gain by adhering to it? Its war upon Judge DOUGLAS and his friends has been, and will be kept up bitterly. Every effort within the power of patronage, money, and corruption is being, and will be made to defeat his nomination at Charleston; and if he succeeds, the same efforts will be continued afterwards to defeat his election. If Mr. BUCHANAN and his dependents preferred, as they did, the election of LINCOLN to DOUGLAS, is any one silly enough not to believe they would prefer the election of SEWARD to the Presidency? The truth is, the President would not hesitate to sink the nation to-morrow, and to blow the Democracy to atoms, if he could only avert our Senator's triumph. Neither that Senator nor his friends have anything to gain by humility. Their only true policy is to make a square open, bold and manly fight, and then they will win the victory. Every assault, in the pretended estimation of some, that is made on us, should be borne in silence. If we open our mouths to repel or defend, they cry, 'Oh, you are making a fuss in the party.' 'You ought to seek to reconcile.' 'Fuss in the party, indeed! Who made it, and who is keeping it up? Mr. BUCHANAN and his retainers. Has he not directed those of them in Illinois to hold a Convention and appoint delegates to Charleston in opposition to the regular Convention? And what is this for but to create difficulty, and, if possible, defeat DOUGLAS' nomination? Has he not commanded his schemers everywhere to be 'up and doing' to accomplish the end which by him is so devoutly wished for? And must this be and go unrebuked? For one, I say No—and let me continue to say No. I have repeatedly rebuked the President for his conduct in what are regarded as severe, but merited terms, and I shall do so again whenever he deserves it.

At the moment we were supporting a Lecompton man for Speaker, and one the Executive desired very much to have elected, he again thrust in our faces his abominable heresies, and for no other purpose but mischief, and I did, the next day, as I thought and still think it was my duty to do, reply to his message. In doing so, I not only expressed my surprise and indignation at the bold and monstrous assumptions contained in it, but vindicated the great doctrine of popular liberty upon which we fought the great battle in Illinois, and rebuked the sentiments of disunion which were being poured forth in the House from the Southern fire-eaters and the burning lava from Wheeling. If in these things I did wrong, I am unable to comprehend it. The true course in such cases is to let the antidote go out with the bane; the poison should not be suffered to diffuse itself through the body politic without being exposed; and as we are to get no favor, no mercy, no justice, and no toleration from this Administration, I am not for giving it any quarter. Both North and South it is equally detested and abhored by the Democratic Party. There are not over three or four men that will attempt to defend and apologize for it. After all, I devoted but little time or attention to it in my speech, and only noticed it as it thrust itself into my arguments, and then only to throw it from me as an unclean thing.

I am for conciliation as much as any one, but I will never purchase it at the sacrifice of principle or the price of dishonor. Judge DOUGLAS holds the Administration at arm's-length, nor seeks or desires fellowship with it. He proudly spurns it from him, and defies both its malice and its power. Nothing could be more injurious to him than to have it believed he was friendly to it.

While I have not been able to act with the Anti-Lecompton members of the House, as I was inside of the organization, I have not thought it necessary to quarrel with or denounce them. If Judge DOUGLAS is nominated at Charleston, as I firmly believe he will be, they possess an element of strength in Pennsylvania and New-York, as well as elsewhere, that will be important to his election, and it will be for him, if properly treated. Besides, you know me well enough to know that I am slow to give up old friends, and I see no reason for doing that here, or throwing myself into the *tender embraces* of Mr. BUCHANAN, and I don't intend to do it without good cause. If I cannot act with them, as I have not been able to do in the organization of the House, they shall have my respect until they do something to forfeit it. It is right to conciliate the party everywhere, but there is a wide and marked distinction between the party and the present Administration, which must be kept up for our safety and the welfare of the country; and I trust I have lived long enough, and have had sufficient experience in public matters, to know what is due to propriety and prudence, and I shall endeavor to keep within their limits. I feel that so far I have been right, while I know my course has been generally approved. In what I have done I see nothing to regret or take back, and I am proud of your indorsement.

When Col. MCCLERNAND was being voted for, Senators CLAY, of Alabama, and GREEN, of Missouri, entered the Hall of the House, and went to buttonholing Southern members to prevent their supporting him. Mr. GREEN was particularly furious in his assaults upon Popular Sovereignty and the Illinois Democracy, but was taken down handsomely by some of his own friends, particularly one who lives in a State *just below Missouri*, and whom he will have occasion long to remember. He evidently thought he was playing a sly and deep game, but he was transparent, and soon found out, and his efforts afterwards, to avoid the effect of his course, were only laughed at. He had better learn at once that he cannot deceive the friends of Judge DOUGLAS anywhere except in his own State. There, it is believed, although four-fifths of the Democrats are for the Judge, Mr. GREEN will have a set of packed delegates against him at Charleston. If so it is to be, let it be. The Judge can get along without them; though in view of the fact that the Democratic masses in Missouri are for him, he would be, and is justly, entitled to them."

The Loss of the Ondine.

The steamer *Ondine*, from Dublin to London, came in collision with the schooner *Heroine*, off Beachey Head, about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, Feb. 19. In twenty minutes no traces of her were left. Twenty-one passengers and crew were saved in the jolly-boat, about 30 went down in the steamer, and the captain, with 20 others, were lost in a life-boat.

STATEMENT OF THE SECOND MATE.

From the London Times, Feb. 22.

RICHARD BURKE, second mate, with two of the passengers of this unfortunate vessel, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday, in a pilot-boat, which had taken them on board from the screw-steamer *Thetis*, in St Helen's-roads, where she had anchored at a late hour on Sunday evening, for the purpose of landing the men. From what has been learnt from the men, it appears that the *Thetis*, from London, bound on a foreign voyage, was steaming down the Channel between 6 and 7 o'clock A. M., on Sunday, when the captain with his glass observed what he thought was a man on a raft, floating on the water some distance off. A boat with four hands was at once lowered from the *Thetis*, and proceeded to the spot, when the three men above named were found to be floating on a life-boat, evidently prevented from sinking by her cork lining. They were immediately taken on board the *Thetis*, and the two men, MARSH and DREW, who were very much exhausted from the effects of the sea constantly breaking over them and the cold north-west wind, at once received the most prompt attention from the commander of the *Thetis* and his officers, who, by placing the two men in hot blankets and other measures, succeeded in resuscitating them. The men declare they owe their lives to the kind treatment they received on board the *Thetis*. DREW had embarked on board the *Ondine* at Portsmouth, for London. MARSH went on board her at Plymouth, on Friday evening last, with his wife and two children. He is a miner, and had been on a visit to his wife's relatives, who reside there. His wife and two children left the steamer in the same boat from which he himself was rescued by the *Thetis*' boat, and were all three drowned alongside him, and washed away from the boat by the constant break of the sea, one of the children dying in its father's arms. From the statement made by BURKE, it appears that the *Ondine* had landed on the previous day, at Southampton, 42 soldiers, women, and children, besides other passengers, that she afterwards called at this port on her way to London, sailing again from here at 7 P. M., and on the following morning the collision occurred, as reported in the *Daily News*. BURKE says the *Ondine*, immediately after the collision took place, it was evident to all, was fast sinking, and the boats were got over the side. The port lifeboat had been smashed by the collision, and the other lifeboat was stove in getting her over the side, as he found her up to her thwarts in water. He then went on board to procure two buckets to bale her out, and on his return found in the boat twelve men, three women and two children, all passengers. There was a lady passenger, the chief stewardess, and MARSH's wife and two children. Capt. HUNT looked over the quarter and said to BURKE, "Whatever you do, take in the lady passenger;" to which BURKE replied, "I have her in, but the boat is full of water." The boat was then pushed off from the steamer's side, to keep her clear of the vortex, when she went down; and all three of the men agree in stating that there were a great many people on board, the majority women and children, with some soldiers returning from furlough—for they say, "As we were leaving the ship, and Capt. HUNT was speaking to BURKE in the boat about the lady passenger, a good many faces were looking down at us." The cutter and jollyboat were still available at this time for the people on board the sinking vessel with a crew in one of them alongside. Of the management of the boats alongside the ship, or in getting them over the side, but little that was positive could be learnt from the second mate or either of the men. When the life-boat was shoved off from the steamer she was so deeply submerged that the water reached up to the people's waists as they sat on the thwarts, she being kept from entirely sinking by the cork in her compartments. BURKE stood in the bows on the fore-thwart, and steered with an oar to keep her before the sea, of which there was a good deal at the time, with a fresh breeze from the north-west, and at times the sea would make a clear breach over them. In less than half an hour from leaving the steamer he saw her rear her bows up in the air and go down stern first. Soon afterwards the people in the boat began to be exhausted from the sea breaking over them, and dropped one by one. Mrs. MARSH and one of her children were first overcome and swept away, one dying from exhaustion consequent on the wash of the sea and the bitter north-west wind, in its father's arms. The lady passenger and stewardess next followed, and so on, one after the other, until only the three rescued were left.

Mr. E. P. Weston has withdrawn from the Portland (Me.) *Transcript* to assume the office of Superintendent of Schools of the State of Maine.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STREET CLEANING ORDINANCE—VETO OF THE MAYOR—REMONSTRANCE OF THE COMMON COUNCIL AGAINST ALBANY LEGISLATION, &C.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, the following message was received from the Mayor, vetoing the resolutions directing the City Inspector to clean the streets of the City by day's work, ordering the Clerk of the Common Council to withhold his signature from warrants drawn for the payment of R. A. Smith for cleaning the streets of the City, and directing the City Chamberlain not to pay any moneys from the City Treasury for the above-mentioned purpose:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, March 8, 1860.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

I return herewith the following resolutions without approval, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and is hereby directed not to sign any warrant or warrants that may be presented to him for payment for cleaning the streets of the City under the late agreement made between any of the heads of departments and R. A. Smith therefor, until otherwise ordered by this Board.

2. *Resolved*, That the City Inspector be and is hereby authorized and directed to have the streets of the City cleaned as heretofore, by day's work, and to continue to keep the same clean until such time as the Common Council shall otherwise order by contract.

3. *Resolved*, That the Comptroller and City Chamberlain be and are hereby directed not to sign any warrant or warrants, or pay any moneys thereon that may be presented to them or either of them for payment for cleaning the streets of the City under the late agreement made between the City of New-York and the heads of Departments with one Smith or Smith & Co., or any other person therefor, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Although each of these resolutions proposes a somewhat peculiar action to it elf, nevertheless they all aim at the same object, and hence the grounds of my objections to one apply with equal force to the others Therefore, you will please consider them as applicable alike to each.

The unmistakable effect of the resolutions is to prevent the City Inspector from making an arrangement with any outside party to clean the streets of the City, and to compel him to continue in the mode heretofore adopted by him for that purpose. To this I cannot consent, deeming it repugnant to good policy, as well as to the spirit of the City Charter.

No department of the City Government has been so universally neglected and abused as street cleaning. New-York appears to be doomed to continued filth, shortly. However splendid our private residences, and gorgeous our display of luxurious refinement, the reverse condition of the streets is ever present to remind strangers of the contrast between the chastity exhibited in the palaces and the apparently disgustingly degraded instincts of the rulers. Nor can the reason be found in the want of money. The evil does not exist in consequence of insufficient appropriations or parsimonious expenditures.

The sums which have been annually drawn from the Treasury for street-cleaning purposes have been exceedingly liberal, indeed, very far greater than would be required to accomplish it completely if an individual, instead of the corporation, had it to perform Neither change of system nor change of officers appears to effect a remedy.

The many reforms projected heretofore avowedly with this object have been in retrograde. The more money expended, the more filth accumulates. Take, for instance, the last five years as an indication.

The City has, year after year, been gradually becoming more obnoxious to this evil, and yet the disbursements on that account have been gradually on the increase. The following is the amount appropriated and expended for the present and five years:		
1855.....	$170,494	$260,000
1856.....	259,248	330,769
1859.....	2 6,000	

The three years' expenditures first mentioned were under my previous administration, and amounted in the aggregate to $639,718, while the last two years amounted to $610,769, or nearly as much as the three preceding years. Of the expenditure for 1859 $310,502 was disbursed within the last six months, after the present City Inspector came into office, which, at the same ratio would reach the enormous sum of $438,40o per annum. Whether this increased expenditure caused any material corresponding cleanliness is a matter about which the public opinion is not divided.

Now it is to this extraordinary outlay of money without commensurate benefit that your resolutions propose to return. I cannot consent. In my judgment, private enterprise can do the work at a very far less sum than what it will cost if the City inspects or any other functionary undertakes the job. The very nature of public employments under our system of party rewards, necessarily adds vastly to the cost. This cannot be avoided, and it is no reflection upon the present City Inspector to say that if he continued the street cleaning "as heretofore," (in the language of one of your resolutions) he would be obliged to employ many persons to and from who would not be physically or morally qualified for the duty.

This would increase the expenditure without accomplishing the object.

The thirty-eighth section of the Charter of 1857 provides that all work to be done which will involve an expenditure of more than $250 must be done by contract, founded on sealed bids or proposals, after public notice, and to be given to the lowest bidder.

The Common Council of 1858 passed the following resolution accompanied by suitable specifications:

"The City Inspector is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals and to contract with the lowest bidder, pursuant to the provisions of the Charter, for clearing the streets and avenues of the City for a term of five years in compliance with the specification herewith accompanying, and that he transmit the same, when accompanying, and that he transmit the award of contract to the Common Council for confirmation."

Here is ample authority for the action of the City Inspector. Let it be acted upon at once. Private enterprise can accomplish all we desire, and at less cost, for no individual generally conducts his own affairs upon principles of economy and efficiency. In the present instance he would have a very great advantage over the City Inspector's department.

He would have an advantage, not only in the class of persons employed, but in the amounts of work procured, as well as in the allowance of pay, so many items of exception from the demands of persons connected with the City Government who impose restrictions and make claims exceedingly difficult for the City Inspector to resist.

With this view I have transmitted a communication to the City Inspector, a copy of which is annexed, asking the immediate compliance with the ordinance referred to. I have no doubt he will take this course, and thus settle the pending misunderstanding with the Common Council. If he shall do so, I hope your honorable body will cooperate with him and render all the facilities you can in enabling him to carry out the intention of the law.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Since the above was written, a communication in reply to my note has been received from the City Inspector, in which he avows his intention to comply with the ordinance referred to.

[COPY.]

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, March 6, 1860.

Daniel E. Delavan, Esq., City Inspector:

DEAR SIR: I beg to call your attention to an ordinance providing for the cleaning of streets by contract, adopted and approved by the Mayor Aug. 10, 1858.

It appears that no action has as yet been taken by you in compliance with its provisions. I recommend that you will do so at the earliest practicable moment.

Very respectfully, FERNANDO WOOD.

The message was ordered to be printed in the minutes.

A petition, asking for the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, was referred to the Committee on Roads.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, and referred to the Finance Committee, reporting a deficit of $1,044,438 11 in the assessment fund for opening and widening streets, avenues, &c., and transmitting the draft of an ordinance authorizing the issue of assessment fund bonds for loans in anticipation of the collection of assessments for such purposes.

The Mayor transmitted the Annual Report of the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor of this City, for the year 1859. The receipts during the year were $108,821 61; the disbursements were $101,106 88; leaving a balance of cash in bank of $7,714 73. The estimated increase for the year 1860 is $74,856.

The Board confirmed the decision of the Fire Commissioners, disbanding Hose Company No. 34, and organizing them as Engine Company No. 3.

Invitations were received from the various Irish Societies to review them on St. Patrick's Day, at 12 o'clock. They were accepted.

Alderman SEAGRIST moved to discharge the Committee having the Mayor's nomination of Dr. R. B. Bradford for Health Commissioner.

Alderman BOOLS moved to lay the motion on the table, which was carried by a vote of 9 to 8.

By resolution the City Inspector was directed to advertise for proposals to remove the offal from the streets for five years.

An ordinance was received and referred, to provide for cleaning the streets of the City, and creating districts for that purpose. Section 1 directs the City Inspector to prepare plans and advertise for proposals. Section 2 divides the City into three street-cleaning districts, the extent and limits to be as follows:

The First District shall comprise all that portion of the City south of and including Canal-street, to Division-street, Division-street to Grand, and Grand to the East River. The Second District to comprise all that portion of the City west of and including Broadway, between Canal and including Eighty sixth-street. And the Third District to comprise all that portion of the City east of Broadway, from the northerly limit or side of Canal, Division and Grand streets, to and including Eighty-sixth-street.

The third section of the ordinance provides that no person or persons estimating for the work of cleaning the streets shall be permitted to bid upon or estimate for more than one District.

A resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to take the necessary measures to cause Broadway to be widened between Fifty seventh and Fifty-ninth streets, on the easterly side, was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Alderman PACK then presented the following remonstrance:

To the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The Common Council of the City of New York being informed that an act is now pending before the Assembly which authorizes any three or more persons to organize water and gas Companies in any of the cities or villages in the State, do respectfully, but most earnestly, remonstrate against its passage for the following reasons:

Because said act permits Companies formed under it to enter upon any public or private property for the purpose of constructing their works and laying their aqueduct and pipes without the consent of the owner.

Because power is given to dig up, use and occupy the public streets, parks and places, without requiring the consent of the corporate authorities, without making compensation, and without restriction or limitation.

Because the corporate authorities are deprived of all control over, or just interference with, the powers and privileges conferred by said act.

Because, in the City of New-York, there are existing water and gas companies, adequate to the wants of the City, the latter of which are, to a proper extent, subservient to the will of the City authorities.

Because the existing general statutes for the formation of gas companies furnish every suitable facility, while they protect the rights of, and secure a reasonable power of control to the local government.

Because, by the provisions of said act, not only can the public property of the City be taken, but the private property of individuals wherever located. Thus, any of our public streets or parks may be invaded, and water and gas works be constructed in the immediate vicinity of our most valuable public and private buildings and residences.

Because, by legalizing the acts of such companies, the Courts are deprived of all power of interference to enjoin the erection of works in parts of the City where their operation would be so injurious to public or private property as to amount in effect to a nuisance.

Because, in the City of New-York the title to the streets and public parks and places is vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, in fee, subject only to the public easement, the control over which has always been exercised, by right, by the City Government, and no deprivation of such control would be just; and,

Because, under the wrongs which public and private interest would suffer, should attempts be made by authority of the pending act, should it become a law, to take the private property of our citizens, or dig up and subvert the public streets and parks, a spirit of resistance would arise leading to strife and contention, jeopardizing the peace of the City.

For these reasons, and others which might be urged, the Common Council of the city of New-York remonstrate against the passage of said act, and pray that the same may not become a law.

Alderman PECK hoped the remonstrance would pass the Board without a dissenting voice. The rights of the City were now trampled upon by the Legislature, and they should utter their protest. He believed the day was not far distant when the people of the City would be inclined to act for themselves. They had used mild means a long time without avail, and he believed they would soon feel inclined to use stronger measures.

Alderman GENET said he believed, if the Board would listen to the reading of the remonstrance, members would find that all that the Legislature proposed to do was to appoint Commissioners to protect the rights of citizens.

The remonstrance having been read again, Alderman PECK said he had received notice of the bill from the Mayor of Syracuse, and stated that the Common Council of that city had protested against its passage. He said the bill gave to any three men the right to lay down gas and water pipes in any street in the City, without the consent of the Common Council.

The Syracuse protest was read, and then Alderman PECK moved that the subject be laid over until the next meeting, and that the Clerk of the Common Council be requested to procure a copy of the proposed act.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

CASE OF COUNCILMAN BAKER—PAVING CENTRE AND GREENWICH STREETS—MISCELLANEOUS.

In the Board of Councilmen, President MORGAN JONES in the Chair, the minutes of the two last meetings were read and approved, and petitions were referred to the appropriate Committees.

Under the head of general orders, the case of Councilman BAKER was brought up, and as it has been already so fully reported, a recapitulation is unnecessary. The Committee declare that, from the evidence, they learn that Mr. BAKER was only naturalized in December 1859, *after the Charter election*, and is, therefore, not authorized to hold his seat as a member of this Board, and they conclude by the assertion that Mr. BAKER is now holding a seat as a member of this Board illegally, and without right, and that the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to notify the person having the next highest number of votes that he is entitled to the seat claimed heretofore by Mr. BAKER, until the close of the year 1860.

A motion to lay the report on the table was lost by 14 to 6, and the report was adopted by 14 to 8. A motion was made by Councilman SHAW, who had made the original motion to adopt, to reconsider, so as to check the matter, which was adopted by the same vote, and Councilman LENT will therefore take the seat heretofore occupied by Councilman BAKER.

The Committee on Lands and Places reported in favor of requesting the Street Commissioner to plant evergreen trees in the public parks. Laid over.

A communication was received from the Counsel of the Corporation; asserting that the charges of physicians who may be called on in emergencies to attend parties who require their services, are not a legal claim against the City or County, the Police law defining the duties of the physicians and surgeons appointed for such purposes, and the mode of payment.

A resolution was offered by Mr. PINCKNEY, to refer to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies the practicability of altering the seats of members, so as to afford better accommodations. Referred.

[This is intended to afford to the reporters the opportunity of hearing both sides of a question, for, as at present located, some three or four members who are blessed with good lungs, can alone make themselves heard, and doubtless a great many good speeches from the other side of the house, which can never reach the reporters' table, are lost to the world.]

A report was presented in favor of paving Centre-street from Chamber to Broome street with the Belgian pavement at the expense of the City.

Mr. PINCKNEY opposed the adoption of the report on the ground that the Harlem Railroad Company, who had the benefit and use of the street, had not been called on to pay a cent, but the City would be compelled to pay the whole bill. At a previous meeting reports were adopted, in one case where the owners of property were required to pay one half the expense—in the other, one-third, and the latter on the line of a railroad, and he thought that this was certainly unequal legislation.

Mr. SHAW favored the report on the ground that all the great thoroughfares and leading aven

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Uncle Pat's Cabin—Washington's First Love—Hough Diamond.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Vanity Fair.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Forest Rose—Wandering Minstrel. Evening—The Octoroon.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Grand Concert.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET, No. 306—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *America* at Halifax, we have Liverpool news to Feb. 25, and telegraphic advices from Queenstown to the 26th. The proceedings of Parliament had been interesting. In the House of Commons, on the 24th, Mr. Bright had made a very able speech in defence of the Commercial Treaty with France. The London *Herald* intimates that the reward of his services to the Ministry on this and other occasions will be the Postmaster-Generalship, vacated by the Earl of Elgin, who goes as Special Plenipotentiary to China. Mr. Ducane's motion, of the same general character as that of Mr. Disraeli previously rejected, was defeated by a majority of 116. The Budget was to come up for formal discussion on the 27th ult. Mr. Hadfield had inquired in the Commons, whether the Government was apprized of the approaching international prize-fight, and what measures had been taken to prevent it. The Home Secretary replied that the only step taken or practicable was to prohibit the fight within the limits of the Metropolitan Police District. Rumors from the Continent indicate the early likelihood of a renewed collision in Italy. Austria is rapidly arming along the Mincio, while the armament of Piedmont proceeds with unabated rapidity. The King of Sardinia, who remains at Milan, had addressed a letter to the Pope in behalf of the Umbrian provinces, and had received a sharp negative in reply. A statement that under the pressure of Russian and Prussian interposition, the Emperor of France had resolved to abandon the project of the annexation of Central Italy to Sardinia, was current and credited. A more questionable rumor of a strict alliance having just been formed between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg, was also in circulation. The terms offered by Marshal O'Donnell to the Moors, but rejected, involved a payment by them of $25,000,000 and the cession of conquered territory. Hostilities were about to be renewed. From China we hear that the provisions of the American Treaty relative to the opening of the ports of Swatow and Kiawan, have been fulfilled, vessels of all nations now being admitted thither.

The screw steamship *Glasgow*, Capt. Thomson, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 A. M., on the 22d February, and touched at Queenstown on the following day, arrived here last evening. Her advices have been anticipated.

The United States store-ship *Supply* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Sunday, having left St. Paul de Loando on the 25th of January. Just before she left the African Coast, the British steamer *Viper* captured a slaver, with a full cargo of negroes, near Congo, and was only prevented from seizing two other vessels similarly loaded by the failure of her supply of coal. Within the last few weeks, our correspondent states that nearly every vessel of our African squadron had revisited the rendezvous at Loando. Among others, the *Mystic* had stopped there, *en route* for the States, having as passengers the distinguished Captain and first and second mates of the recently captured slaver *Orion*. Since the squadron has been on the African Coast there have been innumerable transfers of officers and men from vessel to vessel. The general health of sailors and officers was good at the time of the sailing of the *Supply*.

An arrival at New-Orleans furnishes dates from Vera Cruz to March 3. Miramon had reached San Juan, within three leagues of the city which he was menacing, simultaneously with Alvarado. Two vessels from Campeachy were aiding the Liberal cause in the threatened city, by transporting troops and provisions.

Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt claimed the attention of the Senate, yesterday, during the greater part of the session. Mr. Sumner made an elaborate argument in his defence, claiming that the Committee which sought to exercise the power of imprisoning the witness could not find any authority for its action in the Constitution. Messrs. Hale and Simmons considered the question in the same light, while Mr. Fessenden thought that it would be useless for the Committee to prosecute an investigation, if it had not the right to force witnesses to testify. Among the Republican Senators, Mr. Doolittle took the same position, urging that it might be desirable to summon Gov. Wise before the Committee, and if this were to be done, some such provision as that now in dispute would be found eminently desirable. Messrs. Crittenden, Pearce and Davis took similar ground, but for other reasons; and after a resolution to discharge Mr. Hyatt, and place him on the same footing as the other witnesses, had been submitted by Mr. Simmons and rejected, that to commit him to jail until he should make up his mind to answer the questions which might be put to him, was adopted by a vote of 40 to 10. The rest of the business transacted was of minor interest. On motion of Mr. King, that portion of the Post-office Appropriation bill which has reference to the printing of blanks was suspended. The same gentleman offered the petition of New-York merchants for a mail line of steamers from Charleston to Havana *vid* Key West. Mr. Bright gave notice of a bill to appropriate $500,000 for the extension of the Capitol grounds. Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, endeavored to introduce in the House a resolution in regard to frauds practised on the Menemonee Indians, but a suspension of the rules was refused. The majority of the Committee on Elections made a report in the matter of the seat of Mr. Sickles, contested by Mr. Williamson, in favor of compelling the latter to file his testimony within twenty days. The minority reported in favor of Mr. Williamson having leave to withdraw his papers. The House decided to permit Mr. Williamson to take his seat on the floor, and at an early day to make a statement of his case. Mr. Carter, of New-York, disposed to keep city matters before the country, strove to introduce a resolution embodying the invitations sent to the Seventh Regiment, previous to Feb. 22, and censuring the treatment received by those warriors on that day. It was not admitted. The Homestead bill was then recalled from the Committee of the Whole, and passed by a vote of 114 to 66. Mr. Merrill asked leave to introduce the bill presented by him at last session slightly modified, providing for the redemption of Treasury notes and an alteration of the Tariff. Leave was refused, 105 voting to grant and 69 to withhold it. A resolution authorizing the sale of the Harrodsburgh (Ky.) Institution was adopted.

The business acted upon in the State Senate was not of general interest. The Committee of the Whole ordered bills providing for universal vaccination, to amend Militia law, to widen Atlantic-avenue, (Brooklyn,) to a third reading. The Assembly passed a bill amending the Juvenile Delinquent act, by prohibiting all Sunday amusements in this City. An attempt to reconsider this action failed. Mr. Callicott moved a resolution of inquiry into the charges of corruption preferred by a Republican journal against a prominent State official, but the matter was laid on the table. Among the bills introduced, but which stand little chance of being acted on during the present session, was one to permit the sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad to the Atlantic and Great Western Company.

The Mayor sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen last evening, vetoing the resolutions directing the City Inspector to clean the streets of the City by day's work, directing the Clerk of the Common Council to withhold his signature from warrants drawn for the payment of R. A. Smith for cleaning the streets, and prohibiting the City Chamberlain from paying any moneys from the City Treasury for the above mentioned purpose. An ordinance was presented and referred, directing the City Inspector to prepare plans and advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets. The ordinance divides the City into three street-cleaning districts, and does not allow contractors to bid for more than one district at a time. The ordinance was referred to the special Committee on street-cleaning. The President of the Board presented a remonstrance of the Common Council against the passage of an act by the Legislature allowing any three men to lay down gas or water pipes in the City without the authority of the Common Council. The remonstrance was laid over until the next meeting of the Board. The Board of Councilmen disposed of a great mass of papers which had accumulated upon their table, under the head of general orders. The only really important measures which received final action, were, first, a report in favor of paving Centre-street with the Belgian pavement at the expense of the City, and second, paving Greenwich-street from Battery-place to Gansevoort-street in the same manner, the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company to pay one-third the expense, only where their rails are laid. The Board of Supervisors, after much debate on very small matters, adjourned, but not until they had voted to pay $75 for 80 volumes of *The Old Bailey Criminal Trials* for the office of the District-Attorney. The Board also asked that $150,000 might be added to the County tax levy, for the purpose of providing and fitting up suitable rooms for the "County Courts," having special reference, however, to the Supreme and Superior Court rooms, which are notoriously unhealthy. An effort to add to the tax levy claims of old policemen failed.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the conviction of Mortimer Shay for murder, and of Frank Fowler for ticket swindling. The will of John G. Boker has been offered for probate. It contains a codicil disinheriting his daughter "Mary Ann." An interesting question has arisen in a case on trial in the Supreme Court, Circuit. It seems that a married woman, residing with her husband in a house of which she was the owner of the lease, conveyed the lease to a third person, who now brings a suit to eject the husband. This is resisted, on the ground, among others, that the wife had no possession which enabled her to convey: that as she was living with her husband in the house, the possession was in the eye of the law his, and not hers.

Capt. E. B. Mallett, late of the ship *John Cotle*, of Thomaston, Me., who was charged with the killing of his first mate, Mr. Perry, of Westchester County, while in the port of Acapulco, came home in the *Atlantic*, with two of the crew as witnesses, under orders of the American Consul, for trial. The examination of the case will take place this morning.

There were 509 deaths in the City last week, against 481 during the preceding week. For the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859, 434 and 515 were respectively reported.

At the annual meeting of Dr. Cheever's Church, last evening, an ineffectual effort was made to exclude reporters. The majority of the Board of Trustees submitted a report condemning the action taken, without the sanction of the Church, to collect pecuniary aid through Miss Johnstone in England. A minority report was submitted by two out of the eight Trustees, which was silent on the subject. The Church was evidently in favor of the minority report by a very small majority. Trustees favorable to Dr. Cheever were elected by a majority of two votes in sixty-four. At 12 o'clock last night the Church had not decided what to do with the reports.

A lecture on the importance of Sanitary Reform was delivered last evening by E. T. Robbins, in the Hall of the University Medical College. It is to followed by a series of lectures upon the same subject by the same author. At the close of the lecture the audience voted a resolution of thanks to the speaker, and unanimously recommended the passage of the Health bill now before the Legislature.

Wm. C. Prime, Esq., delivered last evening, in the Hall of the Historical Society, an exceedingly interesting lecture, embodying many personal incidents of his explorations among the monuments of Egypt. The audience was very large.

The Stock Market continues active, and prices yesterday were generally steady. Large transactions in New-York Central at 73½@¾ ex dividend cent. Exchange 108¾ sales on London, and 5.16¼ on Paris. Money rates the same as at the close of last week. The recent exchanges through the Banks of nearly two millions Specie for Government Six Per Cent. Treasury Bills turn the Bank averages this afternoon $1,225,000 against the Specie line, and with the short mercantile paper discounted through the past week, raise the Loans and Discounts $2,290,000.

Sales were made of 2,100 bales Cotton, part *in transitu*, at uniform prices. Less activity was apparent in Flour and Wheat, which, however, were held with increased firmness. Corn attracted more attention. Provisions, Coffee, Rice, Hops, Metals, Oils, and Whisky were quiet. Sugars, Molasses, Turpentine, Tallow, and Hay were in demand at steady quotations. Freights were inactive.

The Central Park and the State Senate.

On motion of Mr. J. M. Murphy, of this City, the Senate of New-York on the 3d inst. adopted a preamble and resolutions calling upon the Commissioners of the Central Park (who had already handed in to the Legislature a remarkably clear and detailed report of their proceedings and their plans) to reply to a series of questions on the matter of their trust. These questions were rather in the nature of an inquisition than an inquiry; and from their tone and temper might be very easily mistaken for an arraignment of the Board to which they were addressed. They can only be compared in this respect with that singular letter of Mr. Robert J. Dillon, which we published on Saturday, and in which the same unfortunate officials are charged with "malfeasance," in that they dared to adopt a plan which Mr. Dillon considers a "mutilation and a deformity." Indeed, if Mr. Dillon were not a private citizen, he might be naturally assumed to be the author of the Senatorial questions as well as of his own ex-cathedral epistle. The first of these interrogations, for instance, dashes off in the following style, with an impetuosity which quite disregards the ordinary requisitions of Syntax: "What reasons for having adopted and undertaken a plan for the Park, the execution of which exceeds the limitations of the Legislature by the act of 1857?"

Perhaps we ought not to insist too sharply upon grammar with the gravities of our Legislature; but we certainly may suggest that Senatorial inquiries as a general rule should be inquiries rather than indictments. We cannot but think that it would have been more dignified, for instance, for the Senate to query whether the execution of the plan adopted by the Commissioners had not "exceeded the limitations of the act of 1857," than first to assume that the Commissioners had been malefactors, and then ask them what had made them behave so badly.

As conservators of the public propriety, we really must also object to the terms of another of these "extractions of truth." The Senate asks the Commissioners to state how much money is to be expended on each item of their plans, and then goes on to beg them to mention "what items, *if any*, are essential;" a proposition which strikes us as being either simply impertinent, or perfectly absurd; and in either case, quite unworthy the body from which it emanated.

However, the form of these interrogatories only indirectly concerns the public. Their substance has done good service by calling forth from the Commissioners the most full, plain and explicit statement which we have yet seen of the principles on which this great public work has been carried forward to its present admirable and promising condition, and also a most complete vindication of the loyalty and honesty which have presided over the whole system of the Park management. The Commissioners show that the actual plan of the Park was adopted after a careful examination, by a large majority of the Commissioners, seven votes being given for it against three for another, which found favor in the eyes of Mr. Dillon, and of two gentlemen whom he even now excepts from the anathema which he bestows upon their colleagues. They show also that the language of the limitation in the original act as to expenditure, which they are charged with disregarding, was entirely vague and indeterminate, the restriction being not definite to a particular sum, but fixed to a sliding scale which might slip up or down from $1,428,571 to $3,333,333, with the oscillations of the rate of interest. They further prove that it is at least an open question whether the money thus intended to be appropriated to the construction of the Park could also have been meant to maintain the Park when constructed. Whatever the notion on this subject of the framer of the original act may have been, we think few men of business will be inclined to require that the expenses of maintaining and carrying on so permanent a public institution as this of a Park, which is to bless successive generations, should be provided for by a loan. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." When we have achieved our Park, we shall probably find it desirable both for ourselves and for our children that we should tax ourselves each in turn to take care of it.

The Commissioners have taken this view in their past action, and as they were distinctly sustained in it by the Legislature of 1859, which accepted their plan as prosecuted from the time of its adoption in 1857, with all its bridges, drains, drives, lakes, trees, and substructions, and even gave them $400,000 more to go on with it, they can hardly, we think, be fairly charged with "malfeasance" in doing precisely what the people of this City have rejoiced to see them do, and what the assembled wisdom at Albany has once blessed with its approval.

Other questions of the Senate relating to minor matters of detail, and not always very courteous in their implications, the Commissioners, as our readers will see, answer with quiet and specific accuracy; and they close their report with a suggestion which we trust will not be lost upon the Senate, that the "months of March and April are the planting months of the Spring, that trees are purchased and on their way to the Park, and that the regular forces of the Park are waiting for employment." It really is hardly worth while that the people of New-York should lose a year's time in the development of their noble pleasure-ground; and that the three or four thousand laborers to whom the Park gives employment should be thrown out of work, in order that the Senate may keep on asking questions, and the Commissioners keep on answering them. We know that our Park is prospering, and that it has proved no drain upon our resources; but on the contrary, in the words of the City Comptroller, promises to "afford more than sufficient means for the payment of interest on the debt incurred for its purchase and improvement, without any increase in the rate of taxation, simply through the increase in the amount of taxes accruing to the City in consequence of the enhancement caused by it in the value of real estate." This enhancement is for the moment, of course, local, but in a very short time will make itself felt in the lower as well as in the upper Wards, by the general increase in our population, in our business, and in the influx of strangers which will follow upon the completion of this noble work. Even Mr. Dillon must be satisfied that "malfeasance" is hardly the word by which to describe the policy set forth in the Report now presented by the Board, since it is indorsed not merely by the "majority" with whom he is so discontented, but even by those gentlemen for whom he professes the "greatest respect," and upon whose endeavors to "execute this great and noble work with taste and economy" he bestows his approval. Let the Senate remember that trees must be planted if they are to grow; that the frost is coming out of the ground, and the Spring coming into the thoughts of our people; that the "laborer is worthy of his hire;" and that the sooner they set the wheels of the Park machinery at work, the more amiable and merciful their constituents will be.

The Republican Platform.

Judge Collamer, of Vermont, made a very able speech upon the Slavery question in the Senate of the United States a few days since. It was marked by historical research, logical ability and excellent temper. In the course of it he said that the Republican Party propose to restore the Missouri Compromise line. "What," said he, "is the proposition of the Republican Party? Nothing more, nothing less than to restore that line." We doubt very much whether upon this point he spoke the general sentiment of the Republican Party. It was unquestionably the repeal of that Compromise which called the Republican Party into existence; they resisted the effort to blot it out, but it does not follow that they would favor its restoration.

It is not easy to see what the North has to gain by restoring a line which excluded them from a very large portion of the Territory of the Union, and admitted them only to a section which they have succeeded in occupying in spite of its repeal. The Missouri Compromise excluded Slavery from all the region north of the parallel of 36° 30′, and admitted it, by implication at least, into all the region south of that line. It was repealed in order to permit Slavery to enter the northern section; but that object was foiled by the resolute resistance of the people themselves. Kansas has been secured to Freedom; and Slavery can never be carried into the region lying west and north of it, simply because it cannot traverse a Free State. The Free States, therefore, stand just as well now as they could have done under the Missouri Compromise, with the added advantage of being allowed to contest possession of the region south of the Compromise line. It is scarcely probable that, under these circumstances, the Republicans will insist upon its restoration.

Undoubtedly the main object of the Republican Party will continue to be to prevent the extension of Slavery into new Territory; but they will not be restricted in this endeavor hereafter, as they have been hitherto, to that portion of it north of the old Compromise line. They will carry the controversy into every territory of the United States,—and in nearly all of them with reasonable prospects of success. Whether they will insist that Congress shall pass a law prohibiting Slavery in the Territories may be doubtful. The great mass of the party hold to the abstract right of Congress to enact such a prohibition, in spite of the opinions of members of the Supreme Court; and there are many in its ranks who seem disposed to insist upon its exercise. But the general conviction seems to be that no such action of Congress will be necessary:—and the most eminent and influential of the Republican leaders are inclined neither to ask nor permit any further legislation upon this subject. They rest with full confidence upon the spirit and sentiment of the settlers,—feeling quite certain that in any Territory which may be settled by emigration, the interest of the inhabitants will decide the question in favor of freedom. While they will resist, therefore, any attempt of the South to pass laws for the protection of Slavery in the territories, they will ask none for its prohibition.

Whatever party may be in the ascendant, therefore, it seems altogether probable that the principle—or at all events the practice—of popular sovereignty will practically settle the question of Slavery in the Territories. The refinements of constitutional law will have but little influence upon the subject. Whatever lawyers may argue, or courts decide, it will after all remain for the people of the Territories to say for themselves whether Slavery shall, or shall not, find a foothold upon their soil.

The Austro-Russian Alliance.

The London *Morning Chronicle* off-sets the famous Russo-French Alliance, which was last year flashed upon the world from the columns of the *Times*, with a new diplomatic portent of its own. It informs us, of course "on the best authority" from Vienna, that Russia has decided to renew her old relations with Austria; and that a treaty of alliance has been signed between those Powers on the principle of mutual support in the name of the rights of princes and the doctrines of legitimacy. By the terms of this treaty, it is said, Austria agrees to surrender the East to the policy of the Czar, in return for a guarantee by Russia of the Austrian dominion over Hungary and Venetia.

The story, if true, is certainly of the first importance. It would presage nothing less than the assured advent of a war of nationalities within the Austrian Empire, which could hardly fail to develop itself very rapidly into a grand European conflict, dividing Germany against herself, drawing on the downfall of Turkey, and thereby involving England and France anew with their old enemy of Sebastopol. In other words, it would mean the "beginning of the end." For, in the present condition and attitude of Italy, no power on earth can prevent a collision between Austria, wedged in as she is between the Alps and the Adriatic, and the Italian States of the North and the Centre, bent on clearing their Peninsula of the foreigner from sea to sea. The intervention of Russia in such a quarrel would be infinitely more likely to rouse Hungary to arms than to appal Sardinia; while any attempt on the part of an Austro-Russian alliance to disturb the actual position of things in the Danubian Principalities, would instantly explode the Ottoman Empire, and bring the great Western Powers peremptorily upon the scene. Nor could Prussia look quietly on upon the movements of any such league.

The remodeling of the European map is a favorite dream with other Powers beside France; and Prussia, who came out of the seven years' war the richer for Silesia, and who did her best after 1815 to absorb the whole of Saxony, proposing to console the dispossessed heir of Augustus with the temporalities of his Holiness the Pope,—Prussia needs rounding to the East quite as much as her Trans-Rhenane neighbor. From such a chaos as would follow upon an Austro-Russian armed intervention in Italy, the Continent would emerge in a shape quite unrecognizable by the diplomatists of Vienna and Verona; and nothing would be more likely than that it would result not only in stretching France to her "natural limits," but in carrying the Prussian frontiers unpleasantly near to the Danube on the one hand, and to Warsaw on the other. But it is singularly unlikely that the actual Emperor of the Russias should have willfully thrust himself in the way of perils from which even his father would have shrunk, for the sake of bolstering up the most faithless ally in war, and the most insidious rival in peace whom Russia has ever known. The *Morning Chronicle* is understood to draw its inspiration from Paris, and it is extremely probable that the alarm which it has now sounded is meant to evoke a counter-panic in England favorable to the immediate ratification of the new treaty with France, and likely to act as a tonic upon the Anglo-French alliance in and out of the British Parliament.

The Mines of Washoe.

The "wonderful tale of Washoe" appears to be gradually crystallizing within the limits of probability. It is hardly to be doubted that silver mines of great value have really been discovered in the vicinity of Carson City in California, and of course we may expect to see a certain flush of speculation follow the public demonstration of the fact on both coasts of the Continent. Our people are, perhaps, not quite so susceptible to attacks of this sort as they were before the crashes of 1857, but there is life enough still left in their speculative nerves to respond after a fashion to such enticements as the story of silver ore assaying $2,000 to the ton.

It is more than probable, however, that these mimes will prove to be mines for the invester and not for the adventurer; for the capitalist who can command machinery, and not for the gleaner upon the surface, gambling his health and his civilization against the chances of a "pile." It is to be hoped that this may be so; for mining, as a steady organized industry taking its place among the regular occupations of the people, and prosecuted with all the aids of science and all the responsibility of mercantile engagements, is the only sort of mining which can permanently benefit a State. In this form this industry, as we have often set forth, is still in its infancy in America, and demands a rational healthy development. When the tidings of this Washoe discovery first reached us, it was mentioned as a noticeable fact in the financial columns of our journals that ores brought from Carson Valley had actually been smelted in this country, at the Staten Island works, instead of being taken to England!

As a contribution to the world's wealth, a copious new supply of silver at this time must have a decided effect upon the equilibrium of universal commerce. The Indian drain of silver, which has gradually absorbed into that Peninsula a sum estimated by Mr. Tooke at *two thousand millions* of dollars, instead of abating, has of late been intensified by the necessities of England's Indian policy. The mere annual loss of silver to the world, by the wear and abrasion of this vast mass of the metal, amounts to not less than twenty millions of dollars, silver disappearing under use, as has been ascertained by scientific economists, four times more rapidly than gold. The introduction of the gold coinage in France has done something to preserve the balance of the precious metals thus far, and has more than counteracted the effects produced by the demonitesation of gold decreed by our cautious Dutch friends, as a precautionary measure, eleven years ago. The production of silver has largely increased, too, since 1849, thanks to the great fall in the price of quicksilver, and also to the opening of new mines, such as that of Charnocillo, accidentally discovered, near the Copiapo Railway Station, in Chili, in December, 1854; and Leon Faucher estimates the increase of South American production at $7,500,000 between 1848 and 1851. But there can still be no more certain source of added national wealth at this era of the world's history, than the judicious development of silver mining wherever it offers itself; and since the Senate means to refuse us the opportunity of pursuing this vein in Mexico, it is to be hoped we may really strike it in our own dominions.

A Pacific Gun—The Homespun Brigade.—A writer in the Savannah *Republican* makes an announcement, which will, doubtless, shock if not prostrate the manufacturing interests of the North. The students and soldiers of South Carolina have resolved to discard every article of apparel of Northern make. Minerva and Juno are to be arrayed in Carolina homespun, and the first families' daughters adopt the patriotic *mode*. The Richland soldiers have ordered a new uniform from the Columbia mills, and sworn that no blood of theirs shall hereafter stain, on the battle-field, the fabrics which their foes have wrought.

While these patriotic designs are awaiting their accomplishment, the genius of Lorenzo Sibert, of the village of Mount Solon in Virginia, has invented a "Union Pacificator" gun, the most remarkable quality of which the inventor thus describes:

"After the magazine has been charged, the gun, when put in motion, will discharge one hundred or five hundred balls consecutively, giving the soldier an opportunity to shelter himself behind any convenient wall or tree that may be near by."

The gun, it is presumed, is designed for the use of the Homespun Brigade, who will duly appreciate the inventor's suggestion, and become experts in its adoption and practice. But there are some little drawbacks to the efficiency of this novel weapon, which we fear may have escaped attention. While the valiant soldiers, having set the gun in motion, have retired behind some "convenient wall or tree that may be near," withdrawing from the management of their engine of war to the next pasture or grove, what is to prevent some smart Yankee boy from pouring water on the priming? Or why may not a steam fire-engine drive up and, extinguishing the sputtering gun, drag it away to the enemy's camp?

There is one consideration in connection with the use of this gun which will insure the name of its inventor a safe transmission to posterity, and himself an honorary membership of every peace society in all coming time. Of the five hundred balls discharged one after another in the same direction, only the first half-dozen can be at all dangerous to the peace of society, or the lives of citizens; for it is not to be supposed that Yankees, or even negroes, will persist in standing where six balls have already struck, and where 494 more are certain to arrive in due time. These last missives would unquestionably find a very large vacant space for their reception. Mr. Sibert very judiciously styles his gun a "Union pacificator." Let him make all haste, and secure his patent.

Preparing a Gospel of Peace.—The lively and popular ritual which has for some time been performing in the Church of St. George's-in-the-East, in London, has at last been interrupted by the authorities of the British Empire. A deputation, representing two thousand of the clergy and laity of London, having waited upon the Home-Secretary with a second memorial of protest against the performance of comic concerts in a house of worship and the pelting of clergymen with peas, that distinguished functionary was at last persuaded to take decisive action in the matter. Not, however, without the usual restiveness of his order under all "outside" interference. The memorial, which was to have been presented by that eminent scholar Dr. Trench, the Dean of Westminster, was in his absence handed to the Secretary by Mr. Hughes, (the author of *Tom Brown at Rugby*,) and it specified among other things that on the preceding Sunday evening "seven panes of glass" had been broken by the rioters. Upon which the Secretary's right-hand man, Mr. Clive, M. P., wished to be informed whether the panes "were not very small panes." The intelligent member was doubtless of one mind with the unfortunate young lady who pleaded in extenuation of an illegitimate responsibility that it "was such a little one." Little or large, however, it was finally decided that smashing the panes of church-windows could do no lasting good to the Church of England as by law established. So the Government acted.

A pithy sentence in the London news of the day tells the result of this final movement of the official Olympus. "Last Sunday forenoon," say the papers, "the greatest quietness prevailed in the Church of St. George's-in-the-East. There were some 50 policemen present, who were ranged along the passages so that they could have pounced upon any one in an instant had they been offending." Truly, in these circumstances the rioters might well have felt that "their strength was to sit still." In the afternoon "the Litany was *but little* interrupted. There were very few persons present." Probably the "Rat-catcher's Daughter" was not sung through; possibly only the first and last verses. In the evening "the greatest order prevailed. There were 400 persons present, and 300 policemen inside and outside the Church." To the unconscious sarcasm of this last paragraph, not a word can be added. Let us congratulate the British Home Secretary and the Church of England. Since Paskiewitch made "order reign in Warsaw," there has been nothing like their success.

The Street Letter Boxes.—There is great complaint of the boxes affixed to the lamp-posts in the streets for the reception of letters. The principal objection to them is that letters deposited in them are not secure. The lid can be raised, and with pincers letters can be caught and withdrawn. On several occasions persons have been caught in the act of robbing these boxes. It seems very strange that the Post-office authorities should have adopted boxes, and incurred the expense of distributing them through the City, without having first made inquiry into their safety and utility. The experiment of introducing an effective and convenient City delivery ought certainly to be tried under every advantage. The *Courrier des Etats Unis* says that this style of boxes was brought from Philadelphia, and that those used at Toronto are much the best used on this side the ocean. They are three or four feet high, and letters dropped in through the opening at the top fall to the bottom, from which they are taken through a door, of which the official keeps the key.

We saw the model, a day or two since, of a box invented by Mr. Patrick, which seems to afford perfect security by a very simple contrivance. A separate back to the box is connected by a short rod with the lid—so that when the lid is raised the box is closed, except a space at the entrance sufficient to receive the letter. When the lid is dropped, the back falls, and the letter drops to the bottom, where it cannot be reached,—for besides being too far down, the moment the lid is raised, the box above the letters is closed, and remains so while the lid is up. It is an exceedingly simple and ingenious contrivance, and seems to us to afford every possible security against depredations of any kind.

The introduction of these boxes is an important step towards the establishment of a proper system for the collection and delivery of City letters; and we hope that this failure upon the first trial will not discourage the prosecution of the main object aimed at.

The Adriatic Once More on the Atlantic.—We have had occasion so often to lament the gradual disappearance of the American flag from the steam-traffic between the Old World and the New, that we rejoice proportionately in being able to chronicle the return to the lists of Transatlantic competition of those famous but most unfortunate Collins ships, in which we all took a national pride, when they first put the Cunarders to their mettle, and promised us the empire of the seas. The *Adriatic* is advertised in our columns to-day on the route to France, under the auspices of the North Atlantic Steamship Company. The enormous and steady increase of our commercial relations with France, and through France with the Continent, has fully tasked the capacity of the one American steamship line, which through good report and evil report, has honorably and singly maintained the traditions of our enterprise on the Atlantic; and the *Adriatic* will figure rather as a companion than as a rival of the *Fulton* and the *Arago*. Indeed, the best that can be asked for the newcomers is that they may sustain the reputation which these stanch and well-managed steamers have not suffered us wholly to forfeit. Should they do so, it is possible that we may pluck up courage enough one of these days to challenge even our British cousins once more to a fresh trial of temper, endurance and skill, and that an American steamship discharging in Liverpool docks may cease to be what now it is—a memory, and almost a myth.

A Curious Chronicle of the Court of General Sessions.—Alderman Richard Barry, indicted for an assault and battery on Philip Wolfe, with intent to kill, (technically termed a "felonious assault and battery,") pleaded guilty to simple assault only in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Barnard, on Oct. 4, 1858. The indictment was found by the Grand Jury when Peter B. Sweeny was District-Attorney. Barry pleaded guilty when Joseph Blunt had succeeded Sweeny, by appointment of Gov. King. On the 23d of October, of the same year, he was sentenced by the Recorder to four months in the Penitentiary. He was taken to the City prison, but was not transferred to the Penitentiary.

The next (the November) term was held by Judge Russell. Before him Barry's counsel appeared and moved for a new trial, on the ground that the plea was taken on a void indictment. On the 15th of that month, Judge Russell rendered his decision on the motion, annulling the sentence of Recorder Barnard, on the ground, as argued by the counsel, of irregularity in taking the plea, since it appeared that on the same day, (May 21, 1858,) two indictments were found by the Grand Jury against Barry, wherein Philip Wolfe was the complainant, an indictment for assault and battery being the first entered on the minutes, and immediately beneath an indictment for robbery in the first degree, Wolfe being complainant in both instances, alleging that Barry not only assaulted, but robbed him. The latter charge, however, was not sustained. Barry's counsel, in his argument, having maintained that it was irregular to take a plea for assault and battery when there was a higher indictment for highway robbery, Judge Russell quashed the whole proceedings, annulled the Recorder's sentence, and Alderman Barry was discharged from the City Prison, where he had been held by order of the Sheriff.

The District-Attorney, Mr. Blunt, was not to be thus foiled, and justice was not to be thus set at naught, even by the City Judge. He appealed from Russell's decision to the Supreme Court, by writ of error. This appeal was argued a few days since in the General Term, before Judges Sutherland, Bonney and Leonard, and they dismissed the writ, on the ground that Judge Russell's order was not reviewable, admitting that it was manifestly illegal, that he had no right to annul the sentence passed by the Recorder, but that they could not reach it.

On Saturday last Mr. Waterbury, the present District Attorney, holding that the order of Judge Russell was a nullity, issued a bench warrant for the Alderman's rearrest, and placed it in the hands of Capt. Dowling, of the Sixth Precinct. Barry was arrested and delivered to Sheriff Kelly, who refused to take him to prison, on the ground that he was bound by Judge Russell's order to discharge him. Mr. Waterbury, on the Sheriff thus refusing to act, on Saturday afternoon, is about to take out a *mandamus* to compel him to execute the sentence passed by the Recorder, and take the Alderman to the Penitentiary. How it will terminate remains to be seen.

A Peck of Troubles.—Mr. Peck, the State Treasurer of Maine, who has been betrayed by fortune in the midst of a career of the most deliberate defalcation, has made a confession, which we publish to-day. The story he tells is not a pleasant one for the world to read, as a commentary on the morality of free New-England, and a plea for the pure results of popular self-government. Leading philanthropists like Mr. Neal Dow, whose virtuous soul has poured forth so many hot words in praise of his own beverage of cold water, and in denunciation of the "cakes and ale" of his neighbors; members of Congress, and others, "honorable men" in Maine, are found to have made it a "steady habit" for years to put their names on the bonds of State Treasurers, with the intention of borrowing the State money from those officers for their own use and behoof. The revelations already made are sufficiently damning; but others worse, are yet, it would appear, to be developed. So at least we are assured by the Boston *Courier*, whose correspondent, with unconscious humor, predicts that

"There are men in Maine to-day—occupying high stations—who are bound to fall, and fall speedily, too. And their disgrace will be so awful that Peck will be forgotten and forgiven in a measure."

Does the *Courier's* correspondent mean that Peck will be hidden under the bushel of his confederates?

New-Jersey.

Threatening Life.—On Sunday, John Reily was required by Recorder Bradford, of Jersey City, to give bonds of $100 to appear for trial, on the charge of having attempted the life of his wife, whom he threatened with a knife.... Patrick Caffery was also arraigned before the Recorder, charged with drawing a pistol upon Michael Mansfield, during an altercation in a saloon. He gave bonds for his appearance.

Sudden Death.—Justice O'Neil, of Hoboken, on Sunday held an inquest upon the body of Henry Leffman, a German, who died suddenly on Friday night. A verdict of death by disease of the heart was rendered.

Democratic Primaries.—The Democratic primary meetings in Hudson County, to elect delegates to the State Convention, are to take place on the evening of the 19th inst.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

An End to Sunday Amusements in the City.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, March 12.

There was but a very slight attendance, and the proceedings were void of general interest.

Remonstrances against the *Pro-Rata* bill were presented by Messrs. WILLIAMS and MASSARD.

The bill authorizing the appointment of Canal Appraisers in all the counties in the State through which any Canal passes, was reported for the consideration of the Senate.

Bills on general orders were considered in Committee of the Whole, and several ordered to a third reading. Among them were bills to amend the act organizing the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica; and to encourage and provide for general vaccination in the State.

Mr. COLVIN'S bill relating to landlords and tenants was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. HAMMOND introduced a bill the better to provide for the punishment of frauds by trustees, bankers and other custodians of trust property.

At the evening session the Senate considered bills in Committee of the Whole. Several were ordered to a third reading. Among them were the following:

To transfer the patronage of the Engineers' Department, and other departments of the Canal, from the Contracting Board to the Canal Board; to widen and improve Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn; to amend the Military Laws; to amend the act relative to the improvement of Westchester Creek.

Progress was reported on the bill to extend York-street, Brooklyn, from James-street to Fulton.

On motion of Mr. SPINOLA the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, March 12.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill was postponed till 7 o'clock this morning.

Mr. JAQUES presented a numerously signed petition for protection against unsafe buildings.

The majority of the Committee reported against increasing the duties on salt. The report was laid on the table.

The bills relating to the election of Superintendents of the poor of Kings, and for opening East New-York-avenue were reported favorably.

The bill to amend the Juvenile Delinquent Society act, by prohibiting Sunday amusements in New-York, was passed.

Mr. CONKLING moved to reconsider the vote, on the ground that the bill had never been considered in Committee of the Whole, and would bear with tyrannical severity upon the habits of 150,000 people of the City of New-York.

Mr. JAQUES spoke against the reconsideration, urging the great and growing evil of Sunday amusements in New-York, which was rapidly taking the worst features of continental cities. He read from the advertisements in the New-York *Herald* to show the character of these Sunday amusements.

Messrs. MILLER and CONKLING further criticized the provisions of the bill, which they denounced as oppressive. They advocated the motion to reconsider the vote.

Mr. JAQUES replied, deprecating the desecration of the Sabbath, now so prevalent in New-York.

The motion to reconsider was lost.

The bill to authorize the supervisors of Richmond County to pay damages caused by the destruction of Quarantine was passed. Also, to incorporate the German Leiderkranz Society, of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GOVER, to provide for the payment of judgments recovered by the members of the New-York old Police force; to prevent unlicensed attorneys from practicing in the Courts of New-York; to authorize the Mayor and Common Council of New-York to regulate the sale of liquor in the City.

By Mr. H. SMITH, to authorize the sale of the whole or part of the New-York and Erie Railroad to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company.

By Mr. CALLICOTT, to tax the peddlers of New-York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. A. SMITH, to punish frauds at mock auctions.

A number of bills were introduced, few of which, if any, stand a chance of being acted upon this session. Among them were the following:

To authorize the sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad to the Atlantic and Great Western Road.

To incorporate the New-York Passenger, Parcels and Package Carrying Company.

To reorganize the Assessment Bureau in New-York City.

To tax peddlers in New-York and Brooklyn.

To require monthly reports from the New-York Corporation Attorney and semi-annual reports from the Commissioners of Jurors.

Mr. ROBINSON introduced a bill, called forth by the bold course pursued to drive the *Pro Rata* bill through the House, which punishes as bribery and corruption any offer, promise or agreement on the part of a member of the Senate or the Assembly to vote for any measure before the Legislature on the condition of votes being cast for some other measure.

Mr. CALLICOT introduced a preamble and resolution, setting forth that

Whereas, Charges of official corruption have been indirectly made by a prominent Republican organ, the *Evening Journal*, against the official integrity of a Republican State officer, which charges would not have been made without sufficient evidence; therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to investigate and report whether any, and what corruption in official acts has been committed, by any Canal Commissioner of the State, between the 1st of January, 1858, and the 1st of January, 1860.

Laid on the table.

Mr. MILLER called up the motion for a Grinding Committee of nine, and stated that the number of bills introduced in the Assembly, and which came down from the Senate, were over eight hundred. There had been reported from the Standing Committees and placed on general orders over five hundred bills up to this time, and one hundred and fifty-eight had been acted on; bills before the House unacted on were 650, besides several to come from the Senate; the Legislative term closes in four weeks; the General Appropriation bill, the Canal Appropriation bill, &c., all taking time, have to be acted on. Besides these, the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, Personal Liberty bill, the Excise Amendment, and the bill to abolish capital punishment, all certain to elicit debate. He saw no way to get along without such a Committee.

Mr. CONKLING earnestly opposed the Committee as a sink of corruption and disgrace to all former Legislatures. After a long debate the House took a recess before any vote was had.

On reassembling in the evening, the resolution to create a Grinding Committee was laid on the table.

Mr. ROBINSON moved for an evening session on Monday next, to consider the bill for the abolition of capital punishment. Carried.

Messrs. MASON and DWIGHT made attempts to have the excise and prohibitory bills made special orders, but were not successful.

Mr. CONKLING moved for full information from the Commissioners of the Land Office respecting the lease of West Washington Market. Carried.

The House took up the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill in Committee of the Whole, Mr. H. SMITH in the Chair.

Mr. SLINGERLAND spoke at length in favor of the bill, and Messrs. BUSH, ST. JOHN and COUCHMAN also spoke in its favor. Messrs. DICKENSON, CONLEY and HOLCOMB argued against it. The House will probably report progress on the bill to-night, but there appears little prospect of the bill going through.

Texas and Arizona.

THREATENING CHARACTER OF THE RIO GRANDE TROUBLES—DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN MEXICANS AND AMERICANS IN ARIZONA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 12.

The Austin (Texas) *Intelligencer* publishes official dispatches between Gov. HOUSTON and Secretary FLOYD.

Gov. HOUSTON writes Feb. 13 "I have used all necessary caution and prudence, and may now act upon the facts before me. Unless prompt measures are adopted by the Federal Government, circumstances will impel Texas to adopt the course she desires to avoid. Texas cannot invade with impunity, but if thrown upon her own resources she may not only resist, but adopt means to prevent a recurrence of outrages, etc."

Secretary FLOYD replied, on the 28th, that immediate action will be taken by the Government, and able officers dispatched to take command of the Department of Texas. A strong reinforcement will also be sent as soon as the season allows.

Gov. HOUSTON has also sent a dispatch to Col. MCCULLOCH saying, that there will be stormy times on the Rio Grande ere long.

At Houston, on the 10th ult., two squares and thirty houses were destroyed by fire. Loss, $275,000.

A grave and serious difficulty had occurred between the American and Mexican settlers, at Mesilla, Arizona. Several have been killed on both sides. The Mexicans outnumbered, and were surrounding the Americans, who had sent to Fort Fillmore for assistance.

Mr. O. B. Matteson and the Central Bank.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday March 12.

Mr. O. B. MATTESON, President of the Central Bank in this city, recently removed by the Directors of that institution while absent, publishes a defence in the Utica *Herald* to-day, affirming that his action as President has been perfectly honorable and for the best interests of the institution, and charging that Mr. SEARSON, a New-York Director, attempted to compel him (MATTESON) to purchase a certain amount o

stock, and this [illegible] in consequence of [illegible] stock. Mr. [illegible] he does not owe the Bank a dollar. The statement made exhibits a most extraordinary process of Banking, and if correctly set forth exonerates Mr. MATTESON.

Municipal Elections.

BANGOR, Me., Monday, March 12.

ISAIAH STETSON, Republican, was this day chosen Mayor. The Republicans elect a majority of the City Council.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Monday, March 12.

JONATHAN TUCK, Democrat, was elected Mayor of this place to-day. The Republicans have a majority in the new Council.

BELFAST, Me., Monday, March 12.

At the Municipal election in this city to-day, RICHARD MOODY, Democrat, was chosen Mayor by 20 majority. The election was on strict party grounds. Last year the Republicans had a majority of 200.

WESTFIELD, Conn., Monday, March 12.

At the town election here to-day the whole Democratic ticket was elected.

Fires.

RAILROAD DEPOT AND BAPTIST CHURCH IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 12.

The Great Western Railroad Dépôt, with its contents, together with two hotels and a grocery adjoining it, at Naples, Ill., was destroyed by fire last night. Loss not ascertained.

The Baptist Church at Alton, Ill., was burned yesterday morning. Loss $10,000; insured for $3,000.

BOOKSTORE AT ALFRED, N. Y.

ALFRED, N. Y., Monday, March 12.

The bookstore of C. ROGERS, at Alfred Centre, was entirely destroyed at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, with its contents. Loss, $4,000; insurance, $3,000.

Later from Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF MIRAMON BEFORE VERA CRUZ.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 12.

The schooner *Arroman*, from Vera Cruz on the 3d inst., has arrived here.

MIRAMON had reached San Juan, and was three leagues from Vera Cruz on the 2d inst., threatening that city and Alvarado.

Two vessels had been fitted out at Campeachy and sent to Vera Cruz to assist the Liberals in the transportation of provisions and munitions of war, which had arrived.

More Official Peculation.

ARREST OF THE CITY COMPTROLLER AND CITY CLERK OF MILWAUKEE FOR FORGERY.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, March 12.

E. L. H. GARDNER, City Comptroller, and ROBERT LYNCH, City Clerk, were arrested yesterday and committed to jail, on a charge of forging city orders and other malfeasance in office.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Monday, March 12.

The Governor's Message, showing that the financial exigencies of the Commonwealth require a further extension of the session, the Legislature accordingly resolved to extend it to the second day of April. The appropriations of the present session are estimated at an excess of five millions of dollars.

Naval Intelligence.

NORFOLK, Va., Monday, March 12.

The United States steamship *Brooklyn*, twenty-eight hours from New-York, arrived here to-day. In coming up to the city she ran into a bark, carrying away the upper masts and yards. No damage was sustained by the *Brooklyn*.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, March 12.

Mr. LANARGAN, Pyrotechnist, who was injured some days ago by an explosion in his laboratory, died to-day.

Negotiations are progressing favorably for the extension of the Grand Trunk Road to Boston by a broad-gauge track on the line of the Eastern Railroad from Portland.

Accident on the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

DEATH OF AN ENGINEER.

EASTON, Penn., Monday, March 12.

WM. RITCHEY, an engineer on the New-Jersey Central Road, was instantly killed this morning, a train running over him. He was a single man, highly esteemed, and considered one of the best engineers on the road. He was well-known in New-York.

Steamboat Burnt and Lives Lost.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 12.

The steamer *Belle of Peoria*, bound from Peoria to St. Louis, with a full cargo, was burned to the water's edge at Sharp's landing, on Sunday at noon. Two firemen and one deck hand were lost, and the second clerk was severely injured. The boat was insured for $15,000.

Snow-storm in Western New-York.

ROCHESTER, Monday, March 12.

Snow has fallen since 5 o'clock this morning, and is now about 10 inches deep and still falling. The wind is blowing a gale.

Medical Graduates.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 12.

The Jefferson Medical College commencement took place to-day. One hundred and seventy students graduated, including 126 from the Southern States.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 12.

FLOUR quiet but steady; sales of Howard-street and Ohio at $5 75; the market closed firm at $5 87½. WHEAT dull but steady; red $1 42@1 45; white $1 60@1 68. CORN dull; white 68c.@72c.; yellow 70c.@74c. PORK active; mess $18; prime $15. WHISKY dull and lower; sales at 23c.@23½c.

Sight exchange on New-York 1-10 ℘ cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 12.

FLOUR firm and scarce at $5@6 25 for superfine. WHEAT active but scarce; white $1 60; red $1 50. CORN unchanged. PROVISIONS firm; Old Mess Pork $17 50; New Prime $14 50; sides, 9¼c.; Shoulders, 7¼c.@8c. LARD steady. WHISKY 24c.

Egyptian Antiquities.

LECTURE OF MR. WILLIAM C. PRIME BEFORE THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The first of a series of lectures on Egypt, its Antiquities and History, was delivered last evening in the Hall of the New-York Historical Society, by WM. C. PRIME, Esq. The audience was exceedingly large, and not more large than fashionable. The seats overflowed into the aisles, so that the Hall was but one compact mass of interested and applauding listeners.

On the platform or stage were placed, on either side, two mummies (the bodies of a man and woman) in their original casings. On tables, at one end of the platform, were arranged many singular relics, illustrative of the domestic habits, religious rites, and artistic skill of the early Egyptians. These specimens were all obtained, for the occasion, from the late Dr. ABBOTT'S Museum.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, in a few words of appropriate and graceful introduction, presented Mr. PRIME, whose appearance was greeted with much applause.

Mr. PRIME began by asserting that the blood of all men is the same, and it was the object of historical investigation to learn how closely the men of different ages are allied to each other. No man loves history for the mere sake of history, else he might as well devote himself to the history of beasts as of men. The heart of man was the same throbbing, striving, ambitious heart to-day that it was in the days of CHEOPS. It was a theory favored by some, and circulated by the Press, that we on this earth stood, in every spot on which we set our foot, upon three layers of human bodies, each being the product of one period of the world's great history.

Having described the rites of sepulchre among the modern Egyptians in the great sandy plain of the desert, on which not a solitary flower grows—whose cemeteries look like the ruins of a cemetery from which the disgusted dead have fled—Mr. PRIME proceeded to speak of the structures of the Egyptians of the ancient times, who were no such Arabs or mongrels as those of our own day. To them the burial of their dead in such a way as that would have been as disgusting as it is to us. He knew of no place on earth where a man could be so conscious of his presence in the ancient world than in the contemplation of those mighty edifices. If ever the resurrection of the dead were adopted as a belief by any ancient people, he believed it was by the Egyptians. They built their tombs not for time, but for eternity. It was not simply that they were grand structures, but they were sublime, and sublimity was almost allied to infinity. Karnac, with its columns four feet in diameter, and 80 feet high, forming its hall; its smaller columns, to the number of 122, which support the roof; its courts, equal in size to some of our City parks; its temples, through the entrances to which our western churches could be passed as easily as any lady had passed the door into this hall to-night, its length—at least three-quarters of a mile—these were alluded to in turn, and the description was rendered more graphic by varied comparative illustration. Having built these temples for eternity, and expecting to return and worship at their altars again before the stones had grown old and crumbled, they buried their dead with a similar intent, and built those mausoleums, the pyramids, in which to inter them. He had never entered a tomb without the conviction that the occupants within were laid there with a full sense of their resurrection. The lecturer then described the different modes of ancient sepulture, and narrated the incidents of a visit to the tomb of one of the kings. From the hall leading to this were little vaults intended for the reception of his household, the walls of each being painted all over with the emblems of the employment of the particular person for whom it was designed. The chamber in which the king himself was deposited in his alabaster sarcophagus had shelves around it on which lay his body-guard of 100 men, as if ready to start at his bidding when the moment of resurrection came. Mr. PRIME denied that the Egyptians worshipped the crocodile, though they paid him high reverence. He narrated how, in company with his dragoman and a native, and with two English officers and their servant, he ascended one of the crocodile pits from a hole in the sand, and after crawling for thousands of feet on their faces, through long vaults filled with fœtid air, they at last reached a large chamber in which were piled up millions of these animals in enormous heaps. By a very ingenious fancy, Mr. PRIME assumed for the time that the mummies before the audience were animated; he endowed them with all the passions and feelings of living men and women, dressed them, surrounded them with their household goods, represented them as at a repast, then as engaged in a game similar to that of chess, placed a little child at the mother's feet, and gave it its playthings, and then represented the death scene. This episode was managed with much effect, and elicited hearty applause. In conclusion he recounted the incidents of his researches among the Christian tombs at Alexandria. He exhibited a lamp, and read from several of the inscriptions which he had taken from thence. He was warmly applauded. Before taking his seat he moved that the male mummy be made a member of the society. The motion was adopted amidst laughter, and then the meeting was declared adjourned.

A Card.

ROGERS & RAYMOND present their stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing for the Spring of 1860 to their customers and the public, with the feeling that its immense extent, its varied styles and the least moderation of its prices, will command approbation everywhere. They know that in the Boys' Department their unique and becoming styles, of which variety is a remarkable characteristic, STAND ALONE.

The firm, in addition to their well-known Central Warehouse, Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Fulton-st., have just opened a

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT

at No. 214 Broadway, next door to the Museum, and stocked it with the choicest Spring Clothing, as well as with Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, &c., &c., in infinite variety. The stock of Boys' Clothing, and of Men's also is of a class that, at the moderate prices affixed to the fabrics, cannot fail to command a large share of fashionable trade. ROGERS & RAYMOND,

Central Warehouse, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.
Branch Establishment, No. 214 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$120
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	55
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO, No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Howe's Original Sewing Machines,
For Family and Manufacturing purposes.
Agents wanted for the country.
Office, No. 437 Broadway.

Great Fire in Detroit, Michigan.

DETROIT, Dec. 28, 1859.

B. VERNOR, AGENT FOR HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE—*Dear Sir:* We take great pleasure in informing you that one of your No. 5 Safes, owned by us, preserved its contents most effectually, and greatly to our satisfaction and that of the admiring crowd, who witnessed its disinterment from the ruins of the four-story brick store, occupied by us as a grocery, and which was burned last night. The Safe fell into the cellar, and the timbers of all the floors fell and burned upon it, together with a ton of butter, and after being exposed to this great test for nine hours, we opened it with perfect ease with the key. We most cheerfully recommend the HERRING CHAMPION SAFE to any person in want of an article that is what it claims to be—A SAFE.
MILLER & JUDD.

STILL LATER.

GRAND RAPIDS, Feb. 17, 1860.

Messrs S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents:* We had one of your No. 5 Safes in our law-office in the second story of the four-story brick building, known as the Taylor & Barnes Block in this City, which was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 23d of January, involving a loss of over $100,000.

The Safe contained a large amount of valuable papers, our own, and held in trust for others, involving a sum of at least $100,000, and fell into the cellar, where it lay in the midst of burning liquors, alcohol, and other inflammable substances, causing a most intense heat, notwithstanding all of which, we are happy to say it preserved its contents thereby saving us an irreparable loss. We have this day bought another one, larger size, from your general agent for Michigan, B. Vernor, and cheerfully recommend the HERRING CHAMPION SAFE to every one. ASHLEY & MILLER.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Bartholf's
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
These superior machines are adapted to Family sewing and to Plantation and manufacturing uses, and are unequaled in excellence and simplicity.
BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING CO., No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway New-York.

Zylobalsamum,
OR, THE WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING.
The most delightful cosmetic for dressing, curling and preserving the hair, removing eruptions, freckles, &c. For sale at Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S Restorer Dépôt, No. 355 Broome-st., and druggists everywhere. Price 37½ cents per bottle.

What is it? What is it?
Why, one of WHITE'S BEAUTIFUL SPRING STYLE HATS, from No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Go and see them. They are beautiful.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Eureka Sewing Machines.
Price $50 complete. Every Machine Guaranteed.
Office No. 489 Broadway.
Local agents wanted. Address D. J. LEVY, Supt.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Dr. Halsted and his Practice.—Our readers and the public are not unfamiliar with the name of Dr. Halsted, the proprietor of the famous Round Hill Water Cure, in Northampton, Mass. The Doctor's treatment of diseases, known as the "Motropathic system," has produced wonderful and gratifying success where all others signally failed. This is especially efficient where the body is debilitated and "run down." It is also of marked merit in the cure of diseases incident to females, as many in the City can testify. We are knowing to many surprising cures effected by the Doctor, and in cases where other physicians confessed themselves unable to accomplish any good. Being a physician of professional and scientific attainment, and having had the benefit of large experience and extensive practice, he can be consulted by all with entire confidence. His specialty, we should state, is the treatment of female diseases.—*Boston Atlas and Daily Bee.*

Dr. HALSTED will be in New-York, at St. Nicholas Hotel, March 14 and 15, and will receive calls from 3 to 7 P. M.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Trusses with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Young Men Can Learn their True Pursuit, and parents how to train their children for usefulness and happiness by obtaining a phrenological examination as given at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Defiance Salamander Safes—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Bridgewater Paint.—Metallic Coating of Silicia for Roofs. Outside Work, Railroad Bridges, Dépôts, Brick and Wood, Villas, Churches, &c. Contracts for Painting received at dépôt, No. 72 Maiden-lane.
HICKS & BETTS, Agents.

Shirts Ready Made and Made to Order from measure. Also a complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods kept constantly on hand, by I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Ladies' New Spring Dress and Mantilla Trimmings—At LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S, No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

BLAKE—ROOD.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, March 8, by Rev. George Bushnell, ELI WHITNEY BLAKE, Jr., of New-Haven, to HELEN MARY, daughter of the late Rev. A. Rood, of Philadelphia.

ROBB—CRAIG.—Near Athens, Ga., on Tuesday, March 6 by Rev. Dr. Church, JAMES ROBB, Esq., of New-Orleans, to Mrs. ELIZABETH C. CRAIG.

DIED.

WILDEY.—In this City, on Sunday, March 11, JOHN WILDEY, in the 19th year of his age, eldest son of Rev Joseph and Dorothea Wildey.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the 18th-st. M. E. Church, on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

MILLS.—In this City, on Saturday, March 10, PHILO LEWIS MILLS, of West Hartford, Conn., and for many years a resident of this City, in the 74th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday morning next, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 89 East 10th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

BARTHOLF.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, March 11, JANE BARTHOLF, step-daughter of the late Anthony Beyer, in the 68th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her brother-in-law, James Rodgers, are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, March 13, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 271 East 10th st.

SWAN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, March 11, CAROLINE, wife of Benjamin L. Swan, Jr., and daughter of the late Allison Post, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 10 Le Roy-place, without further notice, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., punctually, at 4 o'clock P. M.

BOWDEN.—In this City, at his residence, No. 105 West 20th st., FRED JAMES BOWDEN, aged 20 years, 5 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

DUNBAR.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 11, CHRISTINA, wife of Rev. Duncan Dunbar.

The funeral will take place from the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church to-day, (Tuesday) at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

FOUNTAIN.—In this City, on Saturday, March 10, suddenly, HOWARD FOUNTAIN, aged 29 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of W. R. Disbrow, No. 126 East 29th-st.

KIMBELL.—In this City, on Sunday, March 11, CATHARINE, wife of Wm. J. W. Kimmel, aged 63 years, 8 months and 28 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) March 13, at 2 o'clock, from the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts. Her remains will be conveyed to Greenwood.

☞ Woodbridge, N. J., Poughkeepsie, and Southern papers please copy.

BUSSELL.—In this City, on Sunday evening, March 11, GEORGE, youngest son of Bethesda and the late George Bussell, aged 8 years and 12 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 737 Houston-st., without further notice.

LOCKWOOD.—In this City, on Monday morning, March 12, after a short and painful illness, FRANK WARNER, eldest child of Francis D. and Mary Lockwood, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 133 Varick-st.

DAVIDSON.—In this City, on Monday, March 12, HELEN WHITE, only child of John M. and Helen E. E. Davidson, aged 2 years, 3 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Wm. M. White, 79th st., corner of Avenue A, on Wednesday, March 14, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GRAY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 10, Prof. ALONZO GRAY, Principal of the Brooklyn Heights Female Seminary, aged 52 years.

The funeral services will be held in the Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Henry and Remsen sts., on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOPPER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 11, MARY EMMA, infant daughter of Jacob M. and Catherine E. Hopper aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) March 13, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from Westminster Church, Rev. H. S. Carpenter's, corner Clinton and 1st-place, without further invitation. The Greenwood cars from Fulton Ferry go within one block of the Church.

SACKETT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 12, ADA, only daughter of William P. and Margaretta E. Sackett, aged 7 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 4 Harrison-place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PERINE.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday morning, March 12, BENJAMIN PERINE, Senr., aged 88 years, 2 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, Benjamin, William and Robert, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Julia A. Griffith, No. 92 North 3d st., Williamsburgh, L. I., without further invitation.

LAWRENCE.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, March 10, of scarlet fever, LYMAN SEELY, only son of Cornelius B. and Sophia D. Lawrence, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of his grandfather, Lyman Seely, Yonkers.

BALOOM.—At Mott Haven, on Sunday, March 11, after a protracted illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of the late John Balcom, Esq., aged 18 years 4 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from St. Mary's (Episcopal) Church, Mott Haven, Westchester County.

ROWLAND.—At West Farms, on Monday, March 12, ANGELINE, daughter of Horace Rowland, aged 27 years, 2 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CHITTENDEN.—At Fort Tryon, on Saturday evening, March 10, of scarlet fever, LAURA, youngest daughter of Lucius Chittenden, aged 4 years.

Funeral from the residence of her father, at Fort Tryon, this day, (Tuesday,) March 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MILES.—At Fremont, Sullivan County, on Wednesday morning, March 7, after a severe illness, EMILY, wife of Charles W. Miles, in the 39th year of her age.

CHAMBERLAIN.—At Concord, N. H., on Friday, March 9, her second birthday, ANNIE WINTHROP, only daughter of Dr. W. M. and S. E. Chamberlain, late of Astoria, L. I.

CRAWFORD.—At Concord, N. H., on Sunday, March 11, Mrs. CHARLOTTE CRAWFORD, late of New-York, in the 61st year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother, Edward A. Lambert, Clinton-av., near Gates-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, the 14th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 121, March 12, 1860.
28, 6, 69, 58, 14, 13, 66, 74, 12, 56, 36, 77, 61.
Class No. 122, March 12, 1860.
68, 65, 8, 36, 75, 13, 66, 24, 44, 14, 4, 67.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 12, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

BOSTON & PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL.
A CONSTANT SUPPLY
ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY
THE SOLE AGENTS,
J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO.,
NOS. 36 AND 38 BURLING-SLIP.
ALSO,
BOSTON AND PORTLAND BINNACLE OIL,
BOSTON AND PORTLAND LUBRICATING OIL,
All Warranted to be the Purest Manufactured.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS, 333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior decorations, pier mantel glasses, &c.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Of all descriptions. Also,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st
Watches taken in exchange. Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen.

A BOLD ATTEMPT TO BLOW OPEN ONE OF LILLIE'S WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON SAFES.—The pork-packing house of Messrs. W. & A. Stevens, No. 78 Wooster-st., was broken into on Saturday night, March 4. The desks were split open and rifled of their contents; but the main object seemed to be to get into the safe. From the smell of powder and the quantity scattered about the floor, with the appearance of the lock, it is evident a great effort was made to blow open the safe. The premises can be examined and the above facts learned from Mr. Stevens.

FORTY SECOND-HAND SAFES
of different makers, which have been taken in exchange for LILLIE'S CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON, for sale by FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 203 Broadway.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT—FOR the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Toothache, Headache, Sore-throat, Frosted Feet, Croup, Sprains, and any pain or ache; is unrivaled by any remedy in use. Try it, and have ease and comfort. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-street.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS
AT LOW PRICES.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
BEING ABOUT TO
REMOVE TO THEIR NEW STORE,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
Will dispose of (previous to removal) their stock of Stereoscopic Views and Stereoscopes, at a large Reduction at Retail.
Their assortment comprises some 20,000 different Views.

PLATED TEA SETS FOR $20.—I HAVE concluded to retail a few of my PLATED TEA SETS at wholesale prices. Although my store is a little out of the way, purchasers will find it their interest to call on
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Barling-slip.

PURE WATER.—TO MANUFACTURERS AND the public generally our new CARBON FILTER will be found invaluable.
UNITED STATES CARBON-FILTER COMPANY,
No. 194 Broadway, New-York.

TYNG, WESTON, BEECHER, BUTLER, LOWELL, CUMMINGS, BROWN.

THE INDEPENDENT,

With a weekly circulation now much larger than that of any religious newspaper in the world, will contain in this week's number, out on THURSDAY, an article entitled

"DUTY FOR THE DAY,"

Or an appeal to Christians now in relation to the Presidential Campaign, by

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The seventh Letter on

SUNDAY SCHOOLS,

By REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.

These articles of Dr. Tyng's are copyrighted.

A NEW POEM,

Entitled "THE SHADOW AND THE RIGHT,"

By JOHN G. WHITTIER.

WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, ESQ.,

Contributes a new and characteristic article, entitled,

"THE DEFENDANT FUNGUS,"

Containing a truthful description of a certain municipal combination of Engine House and Temple of Justice, in the northeast corner of the Park.

Reminiscences of Chief Justice Oakley—The Defend

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

TRIALS FOR FELONIOUS ASSAULT, BURGLARIES, &C.

The indictments remitted to this Court from the Over and Terminer, were yesterday taken up by the District-Attorney. They will occupy the attention of the Court throughout the week.

James Adams, indicted for an assault and battery on Jane Watkins, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Daniel Kelly, indicted for stabbing Augustine B. Crosby, a policeman, on the 14th December, was tried and convicted of felonious assault. Crosby had been detailed to watch an iron factory in Mercer-street, from which sundry property had, from time to time, been stolen. While so engaged, he observed Kelly hovering about the premises. Kelly went into a neighboring liquor store, and Crosby followed him. Kelly managed immediately to quarrel with the barkeeper, who appealed to the policeman to put him out. He refused to go, and treated the policeman to a round of abuse. The policeman forced him into the street and had not released his hold when he heard some person exclaim, "Look out, or he will cut you." He turned round, and saw a knife in Kelly's hand, and his arm uplifted. Before he could raise the arm the stab was given, inflicting a bad but not a dangerous wound.

On the rendition of the verdict, the Court sentenced Kelly to three years and seven months in the State Prison.

John Schneider, charged with a felonious assault on Charles Metzler, on Jan. 15, at a lager-bier saloon, in Thirty eighth-street, was tried and acquitted.

Charles H. Engel pleaded guilty to an assault on John Corcoran with intent to do bodily harm. He was remanded for sentence.

Francis Manning pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the house of Robinson Baker, No. 57 King-street; sentenced to four years and seven months in the State Prison.

U. S. Marshal's Office.

AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN CHARGED WITH KILLING HIS MATE.

Capt. EDMUND B. MALLET, late of the ship *John Cottis*, of Thomaston, Me., who was sent home from Acapulco, by the American Consul, upon a charge of shooting Mr. Perry, the first mate of the ship, off the port of Acapulco, arrived by the steamer *Atlantic*, with two of the seamen, who were also sent home as witnesses. They were taken in charge by the U. S. Marshal, and, upon the papers attested by the Consul, the Captain and witnesses were temporarily committed. Yesterday, the U. S. District-Attorney having examined the papers, a regular commitment was made out, and the examination of the case was set down for this forenoon. The ship *John Cottis* sailed from New-York on the 10th of August last, with a cargo of coal for Acapulco for the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. The voyage was a long and somewhat harassing one on account of adverse winds and weather, and the ship did not arrive off her port of destination until the 8th of February, 165 days from New-York. The Captain and mate had occasional difficulties during the latter part of the voyage, the cause of which does not appear. On the 7th of February the Captain exhibited strange conduct, challenging the mate to a fist combat on the main deck, which the crew were invited to witness. As the mate would not strike the first blow—so states one of the witnesses—the fight was dropped, and the captain became calm. The same evening the mate went off duty, calling the crew to witness the fact. On the following morning he resumed duty, again calling the men as witnesses. In the afternoon some words arose about the bearings of the land, the captain walking the poop-deck, athwart ships, in an uneasy mood. The mate advised him to get some sleep, but the captain said he could not sleep. [Afterwards, about 3½ o'clock, it being the mate's watch, the captain appeared on the deck smoking a pipe, and saying he "felt queer." The mate told him if he would put his pipe away he would feel better. The captain went below, the mate remarking that the captain was crazy. Shortly afterwards he came up with a loaded revolver, emerging from the after companionway, and fired at the mate, who ran below, followed by the captain, who continued to discharge his pistol at him. The mate ran through the cabin, going forward on the main deck, where a fourth shot was fired, the mate falling near the forward house. The captain then gave up the charge of the ship to the second mate, and on the following day he was placed in irons by the crew. The ship reached Acapulco on the 16th of February, where the facts were reported to the American Consul, who took the captain into custody.

Capt. Mallett belongs to Warren, Me, where he is most respectably connected, and where he has a family. He has for years been associated with A. H. Kimball, of Rockland, Me., and has always borne an excellent character, and has enjoyed the confidence of his employers. He owns a portion of the bark *A. H. Kimball*, now due at Boston from Minatitlan. Mr. Perry belonged to Westchester County, and it is not known whether he had a family or not.

Practice—Entry of Judgment.

Frederick Schuhardt, et al. vs. *John Roth et al.*—This was a motion before the Special Term of the Supreme Court on the part of defendants to vacate a judgment and execution for irregularity. It appeared that plaintiff's attorneys resided in New-York, and defendants' attorneys in Troy. The time to answer expired Jan. 16, 1860. On that day defendants' attorney, at Troy, obtained an order extending the time to answer twenty days, and duly served such answer by mail; that is, by depositing the same in the Post-office at Troy, directed to Plaintiff's attorneys, at New-York, and paying postage. The order was not received by plaintiff's attorneys until 18th January, after they had, on that morning, entered judgment in the action, and issued execution, and they then gave defendants' attorneys notice that the papers so served would be disregarded.

J. Francis Walton, for the motion, contended:

1. That, under sections 410 and 411 of the Code, the service was valid, even though the papers served were deposited in the Post-office after the closing of the mail on the last day. (Noble *vs.* Trotter, 4 How. Pr. R. 322.)

2. That this motion was made as a matter of right and not of favor, and affidavits showing that the order extending time was improvidently granted were inadmissable.

James W. Gerard, Jr., in opposition, claimed that, plaintiff's having entered judgment in ignorance of any order extending time to answer, and in good faith, were not obliged voluntarily to relinquish their judgment; and submitted that the Court ought not to open the judgment except upon terms.

BOSWORTH J., (after stating the facts)—The motion must, I think, be granted. The service of the order was regular, and in time to stay plaintiff's proceedings, although not received until two days afterwards, and after judgment had been regularly and properly entered, according to all information which plaintiff's attorneys then had. The defendants show no cause why earlier attention to the action was not given, and there is reasonable ground, at least, for believing that their object was delay. Still they were strictly regular, (Code, sec. 410, 411,) and entitled to the benefit of the order, on receipt of which plaintiff's attorneys should, I think, have moved to vacate it, or have opened the judgment and waited for an answer.

Motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action.

The Staten Island Riots—Action Against the County.

Joel Wolfe vs. *The Supervisors of Richmond County.*—This action was brought to recover damages from the County of Richmond for plaintiff's property destroyed by the mob in the Staten Island Riots. The suit was brought under a statute passed in 1855, providing that any city or county shall be liable to an action for any damages sustained by acts of a mob.

The defendants demurred to the complaint; the principal objection being that the act referred to is unconstitutional.

Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, before whom the demurrer was argued, has now rendered his decision sustaining the complaint. In respect to the main question,—the Constitutional power of the Legislature to impose a liability for the acts of a mob upon the County within which it occurs—his remarks are as follows:

The only objection remaining is to the Constitutionality of the act of 1855.

This does not involve any question as to the power and authority, or as to the liability and duty of the Sheriff. That he has power to suppress riots, and for that purpose to use the whole force of the county, cannot be doubted.

But the action is not founded on any injury arising from the act of the Sheriff. It is the reverse. It rests entirely on the acts of those engaged in the riot, whether they were committed in consequence of the inability or neglect of the proper authorities to maintain the peace by preventing or suppressing riots. Upon the same principle, acts of negligence by corporate authorities are the grounds of action by individuals whose property is damaged by, or in consequence of such negligence, when, if the injury had arisen from the acts themselves, properly performed, no damage could be recovered. The cases of the Mayor, &c., agt. Freeze, (3 Hill, 612.) The Mayor, &c., agt. Lloyd, (1 Selden, 369.) The Mayor agt. Huston, (5 Selden, 163,) and others cited in those cases, are in point to show that such actions may be maintained for negligence causing damage. And Wilson agt. The Mayor, &c., (1 Denio, 595,) is important to show that by acts legally done, although injurious, no liability exists.

The statute (1 R. S., 384) provides for bringing actions against a County in the name of the Board of Supervisors. I do not understand the defendants as objecting to the mode in which the action is brought, but to the power of the Legislature to impose upon the country this liability under the act of 1855.

I suppose it must be conceded that the Legislature has ample power to declare any act legal or illegal, and to impose liability for damages to a party injured in all cases in which there is no restriction contained in the fundamental law which limits their powers. If the Constitution does not affix a limit by prescribing cases in which they may not act, they have full authority to legislate in regard thereto.

The defendants, however, contend that such prohibition is contained in the 1st section of the 10th article of the Constitution, which says: "The county shall never be made answerable for the acts of the Sheriff." The true construction of this clause is, that for anything done by the Sheriff in the discharge of his official duties, the county should not be liable. If it had been averred that the Sheriff, while attempting to preserve the peace, illegally took possession of and destroyed the plaintiff's property, this provision would apply and would protect the County from liability. In the present case, however, I do not understand this action to be founded on any claim for damages arising out of the acts of the Sheriff. The statute of 1855 does not place the responsibility either on the act of the Sheriff, nor, as the defendant supposes, on the neglect of the Sheriff to act. The only ground of liability is the existence of a mob or riot in the county, and the destruction of property by such mob.

The propriety of charging the people of counties with the consequences of riots within the county is apparent. It is not to punish them for the acts or negligence of the Sheriff, but for their own conduct in permitting riots to take place. The Sheriff could do nothing without the aid of the people. If become a matter of interest to them to prevent and suppress riots, if the statute makes them responsible for the damages proceeding therefrom, and although the Sheriff is the officer to whom the authority is specially committed, yet there are other officers in the county who, with him, have authority to arrest all offenders against the public peace. It is no more intended to make the county liable for the acts of the Sheriff, than for other offices. The provision in the statute which requires notice to be given to the Sheriff in the county, requires the like notice to be given to the Mayor of a city, but no part of the statute contemplates the liability as limited by the neglect of the Sheriff to discharge his duties.

The inability of the Sheriff to do what is necessary to suppress a riot, is no more a defence to this action than his neglect would be a ground for it. The liability is irrespective of either, and is imposed for the destruction of property by the riot, whether the Sheriff has done all in his power or not to prevent it.

This notice is not for the purpose of fixing any liability on the Sheriff. The party whose property is in danger is required to avoid everything which might aid, sanction or permit the injury to be done, and where he knows of the intended injury he is required to use all reasonable diligence to prevent it; and as an evidence that he has used such diligence, he is required to show that he has applied to the Sheriff of the county for protection. The notice to the Sheriff, so far as the plaintiff's rights are involved, is intended for no other purpose.

Rights of Married Women.

WHEN CAN A WIFE CONVEY HER REAL PROPERTY.

Vandervoort vs. *Gould.*—This is an action now on trial before Justice BOSWORTH, of the Supreme Court, at Circuit, and is brought to obtain possession of certain real property, on the southerly side of Eighth-street, in this City, which it is alleged is wrongfully withheld from the plaintiff by the defendant.

The property was originally leased from the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, and by a succession of leases came to the plaintiff by a lease from Mary E. Gould, who is the wife of the defendant.

The defendant denies the validity of the conveyance to the plaintiff, on the ground that she alone had not the power to convey, but that it was necessary that the husband should join with her in the conveyance; that although the Statute of 1848 and 1849 gave to married women the right to hold and convey real property as a *femme sole*, still the property in question was acquired by her prior to the passage of that statute, and the disabilities which then existed as to her conveying the property were not affected by that statute as between the husband and wife.

Upon these grounds and others, Mr. W. C. Noyes, for the defendant, moved to dismiss the complaint.

Mr. Charles O'Conor, for the plaintiff, argued that the universal rule of the common law is, that the owner of property is the one entitled to convey it. The right of dominion gives the right of disposal. The conveyance to Mrs. Gould of the property in question itself expressly provides against any interference on the part of the husband or any one else.

The lease from Mrs. Gould to the plaintiff simply conveyed the lease of the property to the plaintiff, binding him in terms to pay her at the end of every six months the rents, issues and profits o the estate. This was just what the grantor gave her the power to do.

With regard to possession, Mr. O'Conor argued that the law imputed possession to the true owner. Mrs. Gould was the true owner, and was to be imputed to have been in possession when the conveyance was made to the plaintiff. Mrs. Gould and her husband occupied the house as a family residence. That common possession was the possession of Mrs. Gould, as the true owner of the property.

WM. C. NOYES, for the defence, said that the question substantially was, whether a wife, living in a house with her husband, by virtue of a title to the house, by the aid of a Court of Justice could dispossess her husband. The wife's residence was the residence of the husband. She was bound to follow him, wherever he might lead her. The wife was the inferior person in the eye of the law, and could not turn her husband out of doors, nor could she give that right to any other person.

The husband was the trustee of the wife in regard to her property as well as her person. In this case the wife had left her husband and was living apart from him. In such case a Court of Equity would not make an appropriation of a single cent of the wife's estate to support her, but would use this means to drive her back to her duty. And if she had no equitable right, how could she have a legal one. The possession of the house by the husband was his own possession and in virtue of his marital rights.

The case is still on.

Wills of Daniel Fanshaw and John G. Boker.

These two wills, which are of considerable interest, have within a short time past been offered for probate in the office of the Surrogate, Hon. Edward C. West.

Will of Daniel Fanshaw.—The estate of deceased is estimated at about $250,000; the principal part of it being real property in the region of Yorkville and the Central Park. The will gives the house of deceased, and nineteen lots of ground, to the widow for her natural life; the same after her death to be divided into eight equal parts and distributed as follows: One part, to the American Tract Society, one to the American and Foreign Christian Union, one to the Seamen's Friend Society, two to the establishment of a Dutch Reformed Church in Yorkville, and one part to the Women's Hospital Home. The testator leaves his place of business to his son, together with some lots on Third-avenue, worth $60,000. He bequeaths about $20,000 each to his own daughters; and makes several smaller bequests to distant relatives.

WILL OF JOHN G. BOKER.

Mr. Boker's name will be well remembered in connexion with the circumstances attending the marriage of his daughter "Mary Ann," to John Dean, a couple of years since. By his will as originally drawn he left his whole property, understood to be of quite large value, to his widow for life; and to his four children after her death. But, by a codicil, he disinherits his son Walter, and his daughter Mary Ann.

Findings of a Grand Jury—Post-Office Theft.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE SMALLEY.

The Grand Jury came into Court yesterday morning with the following bills:

The United States vs. John Thompson, alias Jeremiah Finnegan.—An indictment for the murder upon the high seas of the master of the schooner *California*, by striking him with a handspike.

The Same vs. Charles Winchester.—An indictment for an assault with a dangerous weapon upon the second mate of the brig *Magdalena*.

TAKING LETTER FROM POST-OFFICE.

The United States vs. William Nelson.—The prisoner was convicted of embezzling a letter containing money, directed to a Mr. Gordon, in whose employ he was. Judge Stewart, his counsel, this morning made a motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial, on the ground that, as it appeared by the evidence that Gordon had authorized Nelson to receive the letter from the office, his subsequent embezzlement of its contents was no offence against the United States statute, which was made for the protection of the mails.

Convictions of Shay and Fowler Affirmed.

The People vs. Mortimer Shay.—The defendant, it will be remembered, was convicted of murder at a late session of the Over and Terminer, and a motion was made before the General Term of the Supreme Court to set aside the conviction and grant a new trial. The proceedings on this motion were noticed in the TIMES, of March 5. The General Term have now rendered their decision denying the motion.

We understand that the prisoner's counsel, Henry L. Clinton, Esq., will take the case to the Court of Appeals.

The People vs. Frank Fowler.—In this case, in which the defendant was convicted of ticket swindling, the General Term of the Supreme Court have also affirmed the judgment of the Court below.

Sale of Wool.

Jackson vs. O'Connor.—This was an action tried before Judge DALY, in the Common Pleas. It was brought against the defendant, to recover the value of a bale of wool and a quantity of bagging, alleged to have been bought and paid for by the plaintiff, but which the defendant refused to deliver.

The defendant set up that the plaintiff agreed to purchase two bales, instead of one, and also that in paying for the wool the plaintiff gave him a counterfeit $5 bill; and alleged that he was and had always been ready to fulfill his part of the contract.

The Jury gave a verdict to the plaintiff for the full amount. James Ferguson for plaintiff; F. Byrne for defendant.

INTERESTING DECISION.

Egbert Deming, Trustee, &c., vs. The New-York Marble Company, Henry Dwight and James R. Baine, Trustees, &c.—This is an action brought to restrain the defendants, Henry Dwight and James R. Baine, from any further interference, as trustees or otherwise, with the property of the New-York Marble Company, on the ground of alleged fraud and mismanagement on the part of the defendants—and for the appointment of a Receiver of the assets of the Company, for the benefit of creditors and others interested in the Company. The plaintiffs applied for an injunction, and a receiver *pendente lite*. After hearing, the Court ordered a temporary injunction, and an order of reference to Joseph Neilson, Esq., to appoint a Receiver. An able opinion was rendered by Justice ALLEN of the Supreme Court, before whom the cause was heard, on granting the motion.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Jay, Receiver, &c., vs. De Groot et al.—Motion denied on conditions, &c. (See opinion.)

Baker & Vail vs. Curtis et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. (See opinion.)

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Ketcham vs. Homes et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff. The form of judgment to be settled on motion.

Calendar....TUESDAY, March 13.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 37, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 137, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 168, 169, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 31.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 405, 677, 679, 681, 121, 619, 627, 629, 631, 637, 643, 647, 651, 655, 657, 659, 663, 665, 375, 325, 103, 683, 669, 671. *Part II.*—Nos. 3584, 3438, 3439, 3440, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3453, 3454, 3455, 3456.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 651, 677, 323, 331, 689, 695, 411, 461, 329, 567, (357, 358,) 647, 693, 617. *Part II.*—Nos. 412, 160, 462, 198, 197, 82, 80, 81, 212, 422, 520, 521.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1602, 1730, 1816, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1822, 1823, 1829, 1729, 1763, 374, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1624. *Part II.*—Nos. 356, 1615, 376, 1491, 2568, 1541, 132, 348, 399, 419, 569, 1642, 1711, 1720, 37.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 12.

$7,500 U. S. 6s, '88	107¼	50 Hud. River R.	29¾
2,000 U. S. 6s, '74	101¾	100 Reading R.	860 41⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, '85	100⅞	600 do	b45 42
7,000 Virginia State 6s	95	100 do	stw'b 41⅞
30,000 Missouri State 6s	84½	28 New Jersey R.	123
10,000 do	s30 81½	15 Bank of Commerce	99½
25,000 do	b60 82¼	5 do	99¾
20 000 do	s30 82	90 Ocean Bank	93
10 000 do	82¼	70 Mich. Central R.	40
10,000 do	s60 81¾	200 do	b30 40⅜
1,000 La. State 6s	97	200 do	b60 40¾
5,000 Cal. State 7s	89½	50 do	s30 40¾
2,000 h. 2d M. ex int.	92	200 do	40¾
2,000 E. R. 2d M. ex.	92	50 do	s10 40
ex. in	92	200 Mich. So. & N. In. R.	8
3,000 S. R. R. 2d M.	90¼	25 do	b½
6,000 M. C. R. R. 2d M.	81	50 Panama R.	b60 131½
500 Ill. Central R. bs.	91	200 do	133½
16,000 L. S. & M. 1st m. bs	70	150 Ill. Cen. R.	6⅜
1,000 D. L. & W. 1st m.	98½	50 do	61⅞
5,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. b	86	400 do	62
10 Market Bank	101	350 do	b60 62½
10 Mercantile Bank	106½	911 Gal. & Chic. R.	59
6,000 M. C. R. R. 2d M.	81	200 do	59¾
me. S. F. C. bs.	95¼	50 Panama R.	b60 131½
500 Ill. Central R. bs.	91	200 do	133½
16,000 L. S. & W. 1st m. bs	70	50 Ill. Cen. R.	6⅜
1,000 D. L. & W. 1st m.	98½	50 do	61⅞
5,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. b	86	400 do	62
10 Market Bank	101	350 do	b60 62½
19 Mercantile Bank	106½	200 do	59¾
5 Corn Exchange Bk.	96	100 do	b60 59½
39 Del. & Hudson Co.	54¾	150 do	b60 59¾
50 Cumber. Coal Ptd.	16½	100 do	b45 59½
100 do	b60 15¾	50 do	59¾
50 Pac. M. S. Co.	s30 93¾	100 Clev. & Tol. Rail'd	20½
600 N. Y. Central R.	73¾	200 do	b60 20⅝
150 do	s10 73⅝	1300 Chic. & R'k Isl. R.	64¼
400 do	s30 73¾	100 do	s30 64¾
500 do	s30 73¾	200 do	b30 64¾
350 do	b60 73⅞	150 do	s30 64¾
18-2 do	73½	600 do	b w 64¾
100 do	s10 73⅝	50 do	b60 64⅜
15 Erie Railroad	9¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000 Missouri 8 6s	82¼	250 Mich. Cen. R.	46
1,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	91½	100 Cum. Coal Pref.	15½
1,000 Virginia 6s, 6s	94¾	11 Pacific M. S. Co	94
1 000 do	95	100 do	b60 94
1,000 Brook. C. W. L.	101	50 Panama R.	133¾
3,000 Erie R. 3d M. b. '83	76½	100 do	at 20. 133¾
500 Ill. Cen. R. bs.	91	150 Ill. Cen. R.	62
2 000 Ind. R. R. 1st M.	103½	500 do	b60 62
10 N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 73½	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 59¾
800 do	73¾	100 do	s30 59¾
100 do	s10 73⅝	50 do	b60 59¾
450 do	b10 73½	650 Chi. & Rock'l R.	64¼
150 do	b60 73⅝	50 do	s30 64
1200 do	s10 73⅝		

MONDAY, March 12—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, March 10, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of March 3:

Increase in Loans	$2,290,078
Decrease in Specie	1,265,632
Increase in Circulation	234,607
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	145,776

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	March 12, 1859.	March 10, 1860.	March 3, 1860.
Capital	$68,048,000	$69,433,900	$69,433,000
Loans	126,205,261	127,302,778	125,012,700
Specie	25,530 254	21 8 1,180	23,088,812
Circulation	8,160,021	8,419,633	8,165,026
Gross Deposits	107,458,392	104 813 240	103,663,462
Exchanged	21,270,283	23,791,292	22,787,290
Undrawn	86,188,109	81,021,948	80,876,172
In Sub-Treasury	8,077,357	8,207,908	8,734,108

The Bank returns, as anticipated, shows the influence of the large exchange of Specie for Treasury Bills, at the close of the previous week. A large portion of the latter passes into the Loan column, while the Specie transfered to the Government tells against the present Specie average. This, however, is recompensed by the California arrival of yesterday, the treasure from which goes into Bank to-day. The Loans and Discounts at Bank have increased otherwise than on Treasury Bills over a million of dollars. The principal changes from the previous week are with the large Banks—Commerce, American Exchange, Exchange, America, Manhattan and Merchants, where prime short paper was taken with much freedom through the week at moderate rates. The Money market opens this week without alteration in rates from last week's currency, either at Bank or on the Street. The Discount Brokers report rather a dull demand at from 6@7 ₱ cent. The Stock Brokers, owing to the improved activity on the Stock Exchange, are employing a fair amount of means at 5 ₱ cent. on Federal Securities, and 5½@6 ₱ cent. on State and miscellaneous collateral.

High 'Change was held to-day under the new management referred to this morning, at 11½ o'clock, and it was every way encouraging to see this prompt return to the large attendance of former days. The whole of the Provision trade, and a considerable number of the Grain and Flour factors were in attendance, and the hope is indulged that the majority of the latter, finding sufficient accommodation for their samples in the Rotunda, and the hour and general concurrence in High 'Change especially convenient, will soon come into the present arrangement. The Share interest in the Corn Exchange Company, of course, is not without its influence to keep the trade on the corner of South and Broad streets, but as their accommodations in that quarter are confessedly inadequate, and the whole share capital could be fully reimbursed to the stockholders (who, after all, are quite limited in number) by the sale of the property, it seems every way desirable that the merchants and factors of every trade should once more be united in the great Rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange. The *Commercial* this afternoon remarks on this subject:

The large room on the Merchants' Exchange had quite the appearance of old times this morning, in the large gathering of dealers in most of the departments of trade, including shipping and banking-houses, provision dealers, and a portion of the grain and flour factors. At the meeting this morning some plans of contemplated improvement in the light of the apartment, and for the arrangement of boxes for the accommodation of the last mentioned trade, were exhibited, which are calculated to obviate all objections which have been heretofore advanced on its part. We trust that this effort to have the whole trade of the City represented at one daily general meeting will be successful.

The *Africa* from this port is the Cunarder for Liverpool this week. To-day the business in Exchange for this opportunity is but moderate, and the rates of last week on both London and Paris but barely maintained. The principal sales of first-class or standard names are at 108¾ on London; f.5.16¼ (uet) on Paris. The extremes are 108¾@108¾, and f.5.17½@f.5.15¾. The probability is we shall have more business on Tuesday, (to-morrow,) though not in excess of the disposition of the leading Bankers to draw within present quotations.

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's office:

Total receipts	$131,520
Payments	400,451
Balance	7,038,978

The receipts for Customs were $115,000.
The payments include $56,000 California drafts.

The Stock Exchange continues to improve on the Federal and State Securities, and the demand is also firm for the leading Railway Mortgages. The United States coupons of 1874 brought 101¼, and the Sixes of 1868, 106¼ ₱ cent. The Texas Indemnity Fives were in request at 100¼ ₱ cent., a further rise of ¼ ₱ cent. For immediate delivery, Missouri Sixes sold at 82¼ ₱ cent., and sellers' options at 82@81¾ ₱ cent. Virginias, Tennessees and North Carolinas are held for the full prices at the close of last week, with only a few small parcels offering. Tennessees sold this afternoon as high as 91¼ ₱ cent. The Erie Company are paying the September coupon on their Second Mortgage to-day, and the Bonds sold at 92 ₱ cent., exclusive of September interest, being an advance of ¼@1 ₱ cent. on the previous sales. California Sevens rose to 89¼ ₱ cent., on the news by the last steamer of the flourishing condition of the State finances, and the movement in the Legislature to pay off that portion of the old debt which was excluded under the general funding arrangement of 1858. There was an advance of ¼ ₱ cent. in Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents., and ¼ ₱ cent. on Eries of 1883. Illinois Constructions continue scarce at 91 ₱ cent.

On the Railway Share list, the leading movement was, as usual of late, on New-York Central, the price showing much stubbornness on the adverse newspaper reports from Albany as to the probable result of the *Tolling* measure. The price opened at 73¼ ₱ cent., and after all the transactions of the day, which amounted to about 10,000 shares, closed at 73¼ ₱ cent., a large amount of sellers' options 10 days, being accepted at that figure. The Western Shares were stronger than the advance noted on Saturday, on Illinois Central, Galena and Toledo, and a small fraction lower on Rock Island and Michigan Central. The shares of the Michigan Southern are steady at 17¼ @¾ for the Guaranteed, and $8@$8¼ for the Common. Erie are $9½. Pacific Mail 94, as on Saturday, and Panama 133½@¾ ₱ cent., with only moderate transactions. The general market, this afternoon, closed at steady prices, and firm in demand for most descriptions.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank has resolved upon an increase of Capital to $600,000, the new stock to be apportioned at par to the present holders of the old—that is one share of new to two of old, the present Capital being $400,000.

The Rock Island road earned the first week in March:

1860...$17,499	1859...$15,866
Increase	$1,633

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the month of February, 1860, were $76,138
Same month last year 65,800
Increase (16 ₱ cent.) $10,329

EARNINGS OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—MARCH 1 TO 8.

	1859.	1860.
Freight	$12,219 64	$10,162 53
Passengers	3,647 14	4,790 67
Mails, &c.	750 00	950 00
Total	$20,816 78	$17,903 20

We have been requested to call attention to the notice to the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, which appears in our advertising columns.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. March 10.	LOANS. March 3.	SPECIE. March 10.	SPECIE. March 3.
Bk. of New-York	4,698,473	4,626,759	787,705	780,072
Manhattan Co	4,666,159	4,268,706	559 059	629,134
Merchants' Bank	5,744,682	5,547,602	1,069,854	1,041,573
Mechanics' Bank	3,524,213	3,470 234	598,553	596,189
Union Bank	3,964,331	2,812,507	833,058	656,618
Bk. of America	5,915,590	5,785,084	1,348,293	1,360,800
Phenix Bank	2,991,861	3,137,560	785 626	571,042
City Bank	2,230, 32	2,164,411	281,979	305,988
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,282,157	1,317,263	192 513	185,211
Fulton Bank	1,368,982	1,341,340	334 813	277,154
Chemical Bank	1,957,741	2,028,158	782,029	833,426
Mereh. Exch. Bk.	2,129,849	2,111,220	277 850	251,191
National Bank	2,122,038	2,107,800	251,641	248,499
Bute. & Drov. Bk.	1,614 639	1,622 013	335 780	296,267
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	853 468	853,008	165 453	167,381
Greenwich Bank	774,921	786,257	59,569	59,678
Leather Man. Bk.	2,017,694	1,969,253	293,732	237 243
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,276,396	1,251,267	228,744	225,910
Bk. St. New-York	3,623,851	3,645,201	531,914	951,761
Am. Exchange Bk	7,932 097	7,369,307	1,052,541	1,408,130
Bk. of Commerce	12,745,728	12,368 564	2,237 473	2,225,690
Broadway Bank	2,462,752	2,506,708	504 687	456,160
Ocean Bank	1,752 698	1,691,436	252,262	297,223
Mercantile Bank	2,661,882	2,601,716	481,227	417,121
Pacific Bank	1,043 548	1,057,517	186 446	190,883
Bank of Republic	3,817,566	3,896,838	836 926	850,558
Chatham Bank	698,374	677,290	83,155	90,037
People's Bank	686,232	686,417	170,495	131 407
Bank of N. Am.	1,603,302	1,602,795	259 345	292,998
Hanover Bank	1,484,990	1,476 429	176,975	122,533
Irving Bank	853 276	817 066	116,721	173,819
Metropolitan Bk.	7,587 737	7,449 273	1,187,310	1,293,792
Citizens' Bank	714,542	703 841	94,346	106,430
Nassau Bank	1,354 065	1,346,160	246,184	268,184
Market Bank	1,630,633	1,601,859	307,727	301,826
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,071 9 3	1,074,936	186,900	184,452
Shoe & Leath Bk	3,750,673	3,913,245	727,411	913,374
Corn Exch. Bank	1,750 592	1,695 680	163,540	224,943
Continental Bank	3,337,988	3,257,240	474,432	622,300
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,146 542	1,150,147	321,066	362 017
Oriental Bank	555,136	560 637	84,436	74 814
Marine Bank	960,359	966,677	89 074	117,062
Atlantic Bank	517 074	515,221	53,672	45,196
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,860 418	2,748,922	446,779	521 767
Park Bank	4,868,336	4,810 119	1,105,608	1,061,892
Artisans' Bank	984 533	993,229	166,034	162 699
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	704 893	694,185	67,722	63 830
Grocers' Bank	2,447,068	2,347,068	76,191	74,617
North River Bank	462,957	396,449	84,190	37,871
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	414,617	418,851	48,406	47,251
N. Y. Exch. Bank	867,483	847,510	25,956	26 021
Bull's Head Bank	449,144	448,905	50 063	50 402
N. Y. County Bk.	417,639	428,295	43,792	25,256
East River Bank	326,846	459,286	32,199	74,935
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	867,814	1 68,036	83,431	74,552
Total	137,302,778	125,012,700	21,861,180	23,088,812
Increase	$1,290,078		Decrease	$1,225,632

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. March 10.	CIRCULATION. March 3.	DEPOSITS—NET. March 10.	DEPOSITS—NET. March 3.
Bk. of New-York	407,425	393,822	2,804 457	2,857,901
Manhattan Co	310,682	313,009	2,680,724	2,688,394
Merchants' Bank	179,722	176,440	3,833 336	3,484,605
Mechanics' Bank	305 825	293,118	2,321,401	2,307,091
Union Bank	228,741	205,174	2,168,120	2,149,090
Bk. of America	131,160	121,787	4,416,376	4,602,001
Phenix Bank	144,876	132,717	2,037,979	1,837,343
City Bank			1,454,014	1,494,565
Tradesmen's Bk.	229,675	234 674	654,858	694 377
Fulton Bank	173 698	165 141	1,093,341	1,022,492
Chemical Bank	333,783	326,255	2,017,117	2,005,176
Merch. Exch. Bk.	129,941	127 045	1,189 697	1,134,403
National Bank	155,436	136,835	933,681	944,443
Bute. & Drov. Bk.	208,673	212,384	1,174,525	1,142,441
Mech. & Trad Bk.	135 447	127,765	737

DRY GOODS.

ELEGANT SPRING DRESS SILKS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
INCLUDING
ALL THE RICHEST PARIS DESIGNS
IN
5, 7 AND 9 FLOUNCED ROBES,
Magentas, Chene, Stripes, Brocades, Figures, &c.,
ALSO,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING STYLES
LOW-PRICED SILKS,
SMALL CHECKS, PLAIDS, BAYADERES, STRIPES, &c.,
at 75 cents, 88 cents and $1.
And Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
5, 7, 9 and Imperial Flounced Robes, in Lawns, Muslins, Barages, Grenadines, Crepes de Paris, Barege Anglais, &c., &c.
ALSO, SPRING DRESS GOODS,
BY THE YARD, in great variety.
And Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
SUPERIOR LINEN GOODS,
Of every description—designed for service,
RETAILED AT LOW PRICES!
Also at Stores Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY
GOODS, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Lace Curtains, Muslin and Lace Draperies, Satin De Laines, Damasks, Reps, Tassels and Curtain Fixtures, of every description. Also,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
and fixtures, in great variety.
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!

SPRING MANTILLAS AND DUSTERS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
LATEST PARIS SHAPES, ELEGANTLY TRIMMED
and FINISHED in
LYONS SILKS AND WOOLENS,
A full Assortment now ready, and
RETAILED BELOW USUAL PRICES!
And Nos. 255 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTH'S WEAR,
in great variety.
ALSO,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

30 CASES YARD-WIDE PRINTS.
A GREAT BARGAIN,
At LORD & TAYLOR'S.
30 cases FRENCH and ENGLISH PRINTS, 4-4 wide, just received, and will be
RETAILED AT 12½ CENTS.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

IMPORTANT
TO
SKIRT DEALERS.
L. A. OSBORN,
Formerly
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Invites the attention of Jobbers to his New Patent
CHAMPION SKIRT,
which, for Grace, Comfort and Durability surpasses all others ever offered to the public. The CHAMPION SKIRT is made in a great variety of styles, which cannot fail to please in any market. One of the latest styles, known as the
CHAMPION BELLE,
is acknowledged by all who have seen it to be unequaled in this or any other country. The RENOWNED IMPERIAL SKIRT
is still in great demand, and has all the new improvements of shape and style. The great objection to Hoop Skirts is entirely overcome in the CHAMPION and IMPERIAL, they being made in such manner, and of such quality, as to be no obstacle in the way of GETTING IN AND OUT OF CARRIAGES, OMNIBUSES, CARS, &c.
JOBBERS are requested to hand in their orders early, to secure the goods, as my large stock and daily productions will not meet the demand without increasing the manufacture, which I am doing daily, hoping to fill all orders with promptness and dispatch.
SKIRT MANUFACTURERS
can obtain License Under my Extension Skirt Patent on liberal terms, at the office of the subscriber.
DEALERS ARE CAUTIONED not to buy or sell EXTENSION SKIRTS unless the same are properly stamped by authority from me, as all infringers of my patent will be held liable for damages.
L. A. OSBORN,
NO. 92 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

RICH SILKS FROM AUCTION,
50 per cent less than cost of importation.
300 pieces Plain Solid Colors,
At $1 per yard,
Worth $1 38.
Also,
250 FOUR-FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
Rich Grenadine Ground,
With Chintz Colors,
At great Bargains.
Observe the name and number.
G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway.

G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway,
RICH SPRING SILKS,
From the late auction sales.
Will offer on MONDAY,
200 pieces rich Chene Silks, at $1.
Value $1 50.
220 pieces rich Chene Chintz Colors,
At $1 per yard,
Worth $1 50.
275 pieces rich Chene Chintz Colors,
At $1 25 per yard.
Value $1 75.

G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway,
Will open, on MONDAY, March 12,
NEW STYLES SPRING DRESS GOODS,
At great bargains.
Also,
500 dozen fine hemmed Handkerchiefs,
At $2 25 per dozen,
• Worth $4.

G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway,
Will offer, on MONDAY, March 12,
300 PIECES FOULARD SILKS,
At 50 cents per yard,
Regular price 75 cents.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 6TH-AV.
BARGAINS FROM RECENT CASH AUCTION SALES.
One hundred pair of RICH LACE CURTAINS.
Muslin Draperies and Door Lace.
SHAWLS, slightly soiled on the voyage of importation.
One hundred and fifty Broche Square and Long Shawls, from two and a half dollars to seven each.
STELLA SHAWLS, very cheap.
BAGLANS, DUSTERS and CLOAKS, of light Spring Cloths, the entire stock of a jobber, retired from the business, at half price, now on sale.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

MR. A. ARNOUX
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS CUSTOMERS
and patrons that he is now with
MESSRS. CHANDLER SMITH & CO.,
No. 675 BROADWAY,
UNDER THE LA FARGE HOUSE,
where he will be happy to furnish them with superior Garments, made under his own supervision.
Messrs. CHANDLER SMITH & CO., have a very large and carefully selected stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
and their arrangements and facilities for obtaining goods in Europe enable them to give their customers the earliest selection from all desirable novelties. A. ARNOUX assures his customers their tastes can be suited.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
Buy early before the advance in prices.
LIST OF PRICES:

English Tapestry	95c. to $1 10.
Three-ply and Ingrain	4s. to 8s.
All-wool Ingrain	3s. 6d.
Common Ingrain	2s. 6d.

Oil Cloths from 1 to 8 yards wide, 2s. 6d. to 6s. per yard.
B. BEATTY'S, No. 8 4th-av.,
Near the Cooper Institute.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 597 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Would call attention to their very handsome assortment of Ladies' and Children's Straw Hats, French and English; the newest styles of Ladies' Dress Caps and Head Dresses, Mourning Goods, &c., now on exhibition, wholesale and retail.
Bajeux' best Kid Gloves, still 88 cents per pair.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE IS THE ONLY place where India pine-apple dresses, grapes, silks, lutings, satins, shawls, novelties, China lacquered articles, and all kinds of American Indian, and Chinese Feather Fans, can be procured, wholesale and retail. No. 603 Broadway. Also, French Fans, latest styles.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOUX, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will exhibit at retail, on
MONDAY, March 12,
An elegant assortment of
SPRING SHAWLS,
In entirely new designs.
Also,
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
Square and long,
At very low prices
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal corner Mercer-st.

A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS'
Worth of Spring and Summer mourning dress goods, the undersigned, cheapest and most desirable ever imported, are now submitted for inspection.
N. B.—A large line of Black and Second Mourning Silks Also, one case of Gray and Check Silks and Silk Poplins, very handsome for ladies not in mourning.
Prices just right. Ladies, call and examine.
WM. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

JAMES TUCKER
Has removed his retail trade in
PARIS FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
BRIDAL SETS AND GARNITURES,
to No. 757 Broadway.
Two doors above 8th st., under Clinton Hotel.
Wholesale and Retail at No 361 as usual.

NEW SPRING SILKS
AT MUCH LESS
THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS will open on MONDAY, the 12th, an immense assortment of entirely new and very desirable Silks, which they have purchased at little more than half price.
Also,
A great variety of
PRINTED FOULARD SILKS,
A favorite material for this season.
No 365 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT WHITE PLAINS AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
WHITE PLAINS—The splendid country seat situated at White Plains, ½ miles from the depôt, formerly the residence of Amos F. Hatfield Esq., consisting of a large dwelling-house containing 14 rooms; coach house, barn, stable, ice-house, filled, and all necessary outbuildings, 25 acres of land, laid down in grass and grain; fences all in good order; orchard, everything requisite for a first class residence $7,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Sale positive. Further particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
THIRD GREAT ANNUAL SALE OF OVER 400 OIL PAINTINGS AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY ROOMS—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th, THURSDAY, 15th, and FRIDAY, 16th March, at 7 o'clock, each EVENING, in the galleries of the national academy, 10th-st., near Broadway, over 400 pictures by the first European and American artists. Many of the European pictures are contributed by the artists themselves, altogether forming probably the most beautiful collection ever presented by us for public sale.
Among American artists are a large and valuable picture by F. E. Church, said to be one of his best works; a large picture by J. F. Kensett. Also by R. Gignoux, L. R. Mignot, Jas. M. Hart, Casilaer, Wm. Hart, Eastman Johnson, G. L. Brown, S. R. Gifford, A. F. Bellowes Boddell, Geo. C. Lambdin, Philadelphia; Paul Webber, ditto; I. Carlin, W. G. Boardman, G. H. Hall, Geo. Inness, T. S. Matteson, Van Beest, Boutelle, Williamson, D. M. Carter, E. Gay, Wm. H. Brown, Lilly M. Spencer, D. Johnson, G. H. Durrie, Perkins, &c., F. Tal Boughton Cropsey, Thom, and many others. European artists are represented by Geo. Cole, sidney R. Percy, H. J. Boddington, Wm. Shaver, Sen., Armfield, Walter Williams Hearing, Sen., Thos. Earle, E. C. Williams, George Lance, W. Shayer, Jr., Naysmith Robbs of Brussels, Schlesinger, Redek Koek, Verschoyen, Hulk Meyer, of Bremen; Henriette Ronner, Notterman, H. Tillens Wouters, A. Stache, Van Hamme, Strobel of the Hague, Theo. Frere, Ed. Frere, Lemmens, Lanfout de Metz, Salmon, Seignac, Parrots, Jules Noel, Zimmerman, Baron, Romberg, Coutoulier, Montpezat, Hans Hans, Hoeffer, Kuwasseg and many other great artists. They will be on exhibition one week and two evenings previous to the sale, with catalogue.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON THIRD-AV., 26TH AND 26TH STS. AND ON WATER, JACKSON AND MULBERRY STS—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 13, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: 4 three-story brick houses, with stores underneath, and lots, on the northeast corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st., and known as Nos. 323, 325, 327 and 329 3d-av. Also, adjoining the above, on the north side of 25th-st., the four lots of land, with the three-story brick houses, and three-story brick carriage factory thereon known as Nos. 91, 93, 95 and 97 25th-st. Also, in rear of the above, on the south side of 26th-st., the large lot of land, with the four-story brick house, one-story brick stable, and two-story brick carpenter's shop thereon, known as No. 122 26th-st. A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.
JACKSON-ST.—The 4 three-story brick houses, with stores underneath, and lots, known as Nos. 64, 66 68 and 70 Jackson-st., No. 64 being on the southeast corner of Water-st. Houses each 17 6x38.6. Lots each 17.6x75.
WATER-ST.—Also, the three-story brick house and lot, No. 693 Water-st, adjoining the above on the rear. House 22 1x38 Lot 22 1x70. Croton water introduced on the above premises, with connection with sewer.
MULBERRY-ST.—Three-story brick house and lot, No. 223 Mulberry-st., between Spring and Prince sts. Lot 24 10x74 3
Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars and maps, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON MADISON-AV., AND DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON 4TH-AV. AND 32D-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Auction on WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the first-class 4-story brown-stone front house and lot, No. 124 Madison-av., west side, between 31st and 32d-sts. The house is 24 7x 70 feet; finished in a complete manner, with all the modern improvements. 4 valuable lots, with the improvements thereon, situated on the southwest corner of 4th-av. and 32d st; also, 5 lots situated on the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 32d-st. A large and valuable lot of land, with the 6 3-story brick cottage houses thereon situated on the south side of 32d-st, 75 feet east of 4th-av.; the houses are each 16 ft. 5 in width, and fronting on a court. Also, adjoining, the fine 3-story brick cottage and lot of land. Also, adjoining, the 4 lots of land, together with the 2-story brick cottage houses thereon; two thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. The Parks now in a state of completion, with other improvements on the 4th-av., will greatly enhance the value of this property, and the owner, being about to leave the City, is disposed to close the sale at a point much below the market value. Maps and further particulars can be obtained at the Auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE NO. 7 BRAYDORF-PLACE, (TENTH-STREET,) NEAR BROADWAY—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 15, 1860 at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Samuel Willets, Esq., Administrator of Addison Vail, deceased, the four-story brick house and lease of lot No. 7 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.,) 175 feet 5 inches west of Broadway. The lease is from Sailor's Snug Harbor, having 5 years unexpired to run from 1st May next, at an annual ground rent of $300, with covenants of renewal for several further terms, or building to be paid for. Lot 25x92 3½ The house contains all the modern improvements. $9 000 can remain on mortgage For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON Lispenard, Greenwich and Washington sts.; also, farm of 110 acres at Rossville.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange
ON LISPENARD-ST.—The two story brick house, with extension, No. 17, between West Broadway and Churchst Lot 25x100 feet.
ON GREENWICH-ST.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot No. 341, next to corner Jay-st. Lot 25x85 feet.
ON WASHINGTON-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 143 next to corner Cedar-st., (has party walls.) Lot 18 8x8 9 inches and 15 feet 10½ inches by 53 feet 4 inches and 55 f-et
ON STATEN ISLAND—The splendid farm at Rossville, containing 110 acres; has a front of 800 feet on the water; is about 300 yards from landing, and one mile from railroad. There is a large double house 40 feet square, with wings. Also a farm house, barn, carriage house, and other out-buildings Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st. By order, W. F. PLATT, Executor of the estate of Thomas Platt, deceased.

WILLIAM S. DUKE, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSES ON TENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.
WILLIAM S. DUKE WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two 4-story, high stoop houses, Nos 37 and 39 10th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Lots 25 4 by half the block. Houses 26 4x70, three rooms deep built in the most substantial manner, and completely finished throughout; gas, furnaces bath-rooms, water closets and every convenience appertaining to first-class dwellings. They are now in perfect order, having been occupied by the owners. A liberal amount can remain on mortgage. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 American Exchange Bank.

MORRIS K. CRANE, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, MARCH 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the six valuable Building Lots located on Washington and Bloomfield sts., between 2d and 3d sts., in the City of Hoboken. Said lots are eligible being located in the business and central part of the city, and the only lots now available for improvement in that vicinity, and their close proximity to the ferry render them a desirable investment for capitalists. Also at the same time, the improvements on said lots, consisting of office, sheds, and the general fixtures of a coal and wood yard.
TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent, and the auctioneer's fees on the day of sale—30 per cent in thirty days, when a warranty deed will be given, free from all incumbrance, the balance of 60 per cent. to remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON AVENUE A, 25TH, 31ST and 37TH STREETS.
PHILIP R WILKINS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 13 1860 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property,
AV. A—The 4-story brick house and lot, 181 Avenue A.
25TH-ST.—The 4 story brick house No. 331 West 26th-st.
31ST-ST.—The 3 4 story brick houses, north side of 31st-st., 140 feet east 2d-av.
37TH-ST—The 3 story brick house and lot 164 W. 37th-st.
For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer No. 14 Pine-st.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 14, at 10½ o'clock at the southwest corner of 118th-st. and 2d-av.; household furniture consisting of Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, sofas, chairs, bedsteads, &c.; also, a rosewood piano 7-octave.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable property to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange
FOURTH-AV., THIRTY-SIXTH AND THIRTY-SEVENTH STS.—19 choice building lots
MADISON-AV AND THIRTY-NINTH-ST.—1 valuable lot, north west corner, 28x100
THIRTY-NINTH AND FORTIETH STS.—4 lots 25x98 9 inches.
WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—1st-class house, No. 214
WEST FORTY-FOURTH-ST.—2 valuable houses, Nos. 271 and 281
FORTY-FIFTH-ST.—No. 224 West; house and lot 25x100 feet four inches
EIGHTY-SIXTH-ST.—4 choice lots, north side, 250 feet east of 4th-av.
For maps and further particulars apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SALE OF FINE MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their sale-room No 33 Nassau-st., consisting of landscapes, Winter scenes, interiors, marines, &c., by some of the best modern French artists. A strictly private collection to be sold, as the owner is leaving for Europe. Among them will be found two superb marines by Van Beest; two fine landscapes by Hacking; ten fine do. by B. Hess; also, several fine pictures by Schouny, Richard T. Villers, V. Benjardins, T. Siegrist, R. S. Gifford, A. Ponchon, E Duval, Thorn, L. Leutz, Diaz and many others. The above are beautifully framed, and will be sold without reserve.

BROWNE & NICHOLS Auctioneers, No. 35 Nassau-st.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, AT 11 o'clock, on the premises, Nos. 88 and 89 South-st, at entrance No. 39 Burling-slip, by order of F. A. Lane, assignee, the entire contents of the sail lofts above situated, consisting of cotton and hemp duck Russia ravens, drilling and burlaps Russia bolt ropes, hemp and cotton twine and rope Manilla rope, tents, ensigns, signal bags, cotton and hemp mast covers, sloop's gaff topsail, studding sails, hammocks, blocks and tackles, spede bags, together with all the tools, fixtures, &c., belonging to the sail lofts. Also, a sloop's jib and ship's spanker. Also, two large tents, 40x50 feet, containing 1 800 yards of canvas. Also, four tents, 15x10 feet.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY, near Tompkins-square, at auction at the Merchants' Exchange on TUESDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, by JAMES M. MILLER. The gore of land, 127x49 feet, with the houses and buildings thereon, on north side of 7th-st, commencing 46 feet east of Avenue B. On the property are four houses and stores, now occupied by respectable tenants, and will be sold separate without reserve to close an estate. Title perfect. For further information apply to R. T. AUCHMUTY, No. 88 Wall-st., or at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

HENRY B. HERTS Jr., Auctioneer.
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 13, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., peremptory sale of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, sofas, chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, bookcases, wardrobes, washstands, &c.; also, beds, bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen furniture and utensils, rich China ware, silver-plated ware, &c. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT ON MADISON-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 15, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
MADISON-AV. AND THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—The valuable 4-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 165 Madison-av., southeast corner of 34th-st. The house is 24 feet 8 inches by 100 feet. Terms very easy.
Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 3 Pine st., near Broadway.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.
JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 73 William-st., 468 dozen English C. S. Biles, embracing E. Graves & Sons', Sanderson Bros. & Co.'s, and J. Smith & Co.'s superior files, all in prime order. The whole to be sold without reserve on a credit of four months.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a prime assortment of Spring goods. Also an invoice of stock goods. Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, fancy goods, &c. A large positive cash sale. By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, March 13, at 10 o'clock, at No 241 Pearl-st., in lots for City and country dealers, well packed for shipping.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FURNITURE.—HENRY AGREEN, Auction Rooms No. 194 William-st., is now ready to receive consignments of furniture, &c., at the store. Also, gives his personal attention to sales at private houses in New-York and Brooklyn. N. B.—All sales settled same day.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Palliasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, camp stools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions. Also, office and Bank desks, and bookcases of every description, made to order by R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

A CHAMBER SUITE OF THE CELEBRATED Eagle enameled furniture, in all styles designs and colors, from $25 upwards. Manufactory No. 634 Broadway near Laura Keene's. The best enameled furniture manufactured. Please order now for Spring delivery.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—FIRST CLASS IN various styles and colors. Also grained and ornamented. Warranted superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also Mattresses, Bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO, No 652 Broadway.

WANTED—A LOT OF SECOND-HAND SETTEES or benches suitable for a hall, to seat about 300 persons. Address immediately, with full particulars, C. S. L., Box No. 1,757 Post-office.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZER'S.
MAPES'
NITROGENIZED
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
$4 per bag, 160 pounds. $50 per tun, 2,000 pounds.
GUANO, BONE SAWINGS, &c., &c,
AT MAPES'
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE.
Nos. 126 and 128 Nassau-st and No. 11 Beekman-st., N.Y.

PERUVIAN GUANO NO. 1.
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
Bone Dust, &c., for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at lowest market price. Send for a circular.
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, an active, obliging girl about 19 or 20 years of age, a Protestant, to do chamber work and assist in the care of two children. Apply at No. 80 East 35th-st., bringing good recommendations for neatness, honesty and civility. Wages not more than $7 per month.

WANTED—A FARMER AND GARDENER—A Scotch or German single man, to take charge of a farm of 15 acres a short distance from the City; one who understands the management of horses and cows, and will make himself generally useful, may apply between 9 and 10 o clock at No. 65 Warren-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MILLINER TO GO TO a country village for the Summer, or longer, if arrangements can be made either as a partner or otherwise. Inquire at No. 68 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—TO JEWELERS—A GOOD FANCY chain maker. Also one capable to design and execute; a first-rate workman. Also a good polisher. Apply at No. 72 Spring-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN (PROFESSOR of religion) to take charge of a church choir in Brooklyn, from the 1st of May. Salary $250, with privilege for a school. Address, with name and reference, CHOIR, Box No. 3,618 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A STRONG, HEALTHY MAN, TO fill a porter's situation; one who is well acquainted with the City. A German who can speak English preferred. Address in own handwriting, (with references,) A. B., Box No 164 Times Office.

WANTED—A VERY GOOD WOMAN COOK, IN A private family; kind treatment and fair wages will be given in return for good temper and capacity. Address Box No. 831 Post-office, naming reference, and wages expected.

WANTED—AGENTS WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIence in exhibiting engravings or works of art. Address, for full particulars, S. CLOUGH, Agent, Providence, R. I

WANTED—A NEAT AND EXPERIENCED English, Scotch or German girl, as waitress in a private family. Such as can bring good City reference may apply at No. 11 West 20th-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT BOY; one who writes a good hand, and resides at home with his parents. Call between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M., at the office of WILLIT & SON, No. 28 South 7th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS WAITRESS and to assist in washing and ironing; one with good recommendations and who understands her business. Apply at No. 83 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR ENGLISH MAN and his wife on a farm; the man must be a good practical farmer, the woman to take charge of poultry and a small dairy. Inquire at No. 96 6th av.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE WAITER BOY, in a dining saloon; one who can open oysters preferred. Apply at Tammany Hotel, this morning.

GARDENER WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE charge of a small farm in Jersey, within 10 miles of New-York. He must understand the cultivation of small fruits and market vegetables, and bring the best recommendations for sobriety and faithfulness. One with a wife, (without children) who would be willing to do housework for a small family, for six months in the year, preferred. Apply to A. SHALER, No. 136 Barrow-st. near West.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN WANTED.—A single man fully qualified to take charge of a gentleman's place. The best of recommendations as to ability sobriety &c., required. Scotchman preferred. Address, for two days, A. S., Box No. 195 Times Office.

PROOF-READER WANTED—QUALIFIED to take the entire responsibility in a book office in this City. Apply by letter, giving name and references, to S. D., care of E. R. Webb & Co., corner of Fulton and Dutch sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, by the day, or would work at home. First-class reference given. Also, an American young woman; would take work by the week to do plain sewing, or to assist a dressmaker. Satisfactory reference given. Call on or address C. S. T., M. Can be seen one day at No. 3 Hall-place, opposite Tompkins Market.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, for a very experienced servant; highly recommended from her last situation: is a servant of the most reliable habits; very obliging, and neat about her kitchen; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a very good cook. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a young woman of the highest respectability: is fully capable to take care of an infant or child, and from her appearance, experience and peculiar adaptation to children, will prove an acquisition to any family; has references of the highest order. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES A SITUAtion in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do a little housework. Call for two days at No. 69 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer in a small family, or as laundress alone; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as seamstress alone; has no objection to travel. Both have the Best of City reference. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, and pastry baker; understands making ice cream; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 169 Hester-st., between Mott and Elizabeth sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG COLored girl as cook, washer and ironer; is not much accustomed to ironing fine clothes; is desirous of entering a Christian family. Also, a girl who wishes a situation as nurse or chambermaid; wages moderate; would both prefer going into the country. Call at No. 56 Raymond-st., between Johnson and Tillary, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MOST OBLIGING YOUNG WOman, a situation as good cook, baker, washer and ironer, or to do general housework or chamberwork, waiting, or nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging, and fond of children; best of references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; ONE as waitress and chambermaid, and will assist with washing and ironing; the other as good cook, washer, &c.; best of reference. Call at No. 5 Norfolk-st., between Division and Grand sts. Wish to live together; eleven months in their last place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and an excellent laundress; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 42 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, game, soup, and pastry-cooking, and makes all kinds of preserves; the best City references. Apply at No. 161 West 35th-st., top floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, or would act as laundress; is competent and willing; has the best of references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at Wm. Miller's, No. 177 6th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and assist in washing. Can be seen for two days; good City reference. Call at No. 91 West 16th-st., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has three years' reference. Apply at No. 289 Elizabeth-st., one door from Bleecker.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; one as first-class cook; the other as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference from their last places. Can be seen at No. 285 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., first-floor.

WANTED—BY A STEADY PERSON, A SITUAtion as nurse; she is a most excellent baby nurse, is thoroughly capable of taking care of children, and can take the entire charge of a nursery. Has the best of City reference. Call at 263 7th-av., corner of 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as seamstress and chambermaid. Can give the best of reference, both City and country. Has lived nine years in one place. Address a note to J. M., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family, as cook and to assist with the washing; best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 173 West 22d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation to do chamberwork or waiting, or chamberwork and take care of children; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 8 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do the cooking and assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 19th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the neatest manner, and do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days in the store, No. 85 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GOOD THOROUGH cook, washer and ironer, or general servant, by a very capable, reliable girl; is obliging and neat, not afraid of work and highly recommended. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, washer and ironer; would do the general housework of a small private family. Best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 21st-st., front room, second floor, near the 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and to take care of children, as nurse or to do plain sewing. Best of references given from her last situation. Can be seen till suited. Call at No 87 West 24th-st., in the rear, 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; the best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 204 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; one who understands American, French and English cooking; best of City references given. Apply at No.

...OF CONGRESS.

[Concluded from First Page.]

...ROOKS' motion to suspend the reading of the ... was out of order.

Mr. CAMPBELL—The House had heard read for information a charge against one of its members, and—

Mr. BOCOCK (interrupting) said he refused to yield the floor to his colleague.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) remarked that he had never known a day so unprofitably spent, and never would, never could, never would submit to these proceedings.

Finally, the further reading was dispensed with.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) was surprised in the views expressed by Mr. MILLSON. He asked that the resolution attached to the report might be read. It provided for a committee to inquire how the $10,000 appropriated for the inauguration of the statue were expended. Negatived.

The subject was dropped.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) called up the vote by which the Homestead bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The question was carried—106 against 67.

Mr. BRANCH moved to lay it on the table. Negatived—62 against 112.

The bill passed—114 against 65, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adrain, Ashley, Babbett, Barr, Bingham, Blake, Briggs, Buffington, Burnham, Burroughs, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Colfax, Conkling, Corwin, Covode, Curtis, Davis of Maryland, Davies, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Eliot, Etheridge, Fenton, Ferry, Florence, Foster, Frank, French, Gilmer, Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Harris of Maryland, Haskin, Hallen, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Lamphin, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Loomis, Lovejoy, Mallory, Maynard, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Montgomery, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morse, Nelson, Olin, Perry, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Rice, Riggs, Robinson, Royce, Schwartz, Scranton, Sherman, Sickles, Spinner, Stanton, Stout, Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vallandigham, Vandever, Van Wyck, Verree, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Wells, Willson, Windom, Woodruff.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Anderson of Kentucky, Ancerson of Mississippi, Avery, Barksdale, Bocock, Bonham, Brabson, Branch, Bristow, Burnett, Clopton, Cobb, Curry, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Mississippi, Dejarnette, Edmundson, Etheridge, Garnett, Gartrell, Gilmer, Hamilton, Hardeman, Harris of Maryland, Hatton, Hill, Hindman, Houston, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Keitt, Lamar, Landrum, Leake, Love, Mallory, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McQueen, McRae, Miles, Millson, Montgomery, Moore of Alabama, Nelson, Noell, Peyton, Pryor, Pugh, Reagan, Ruffin, Simms, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Smith of North Carolina, Stevenson, Stokes, Underwood, Vance, Webster, Whiteley, Woodson, Wright.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) presented the resolutions of the Arkansas Legislature in favor of a Pacific Railroad on the 35th parallel of latitude, and briefly stated the reasons why that State should have a member of the Select Committee. Agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to introduce a bill providing for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes; authorizing a loan, and regulating and fixing the duties on imports, and for other purposes. He said it was merely proposed to have it printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) objected.

Mr. MORRILL moved for a suspension of the rules. Negatived, 105 against 69—not two-thirds.

The following was the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adrain, Aldrich, Anderson of Kentucky, Ashley, Babbett, Bingham, Blake, Briggs, Bristow, Buffington, Burnham, Burroughs, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Colfax, Conkling, Corwin, Covode, Curtis, Davis of Maryland, Davies, Delano, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Eliot, Etheridge, Fenton, Ferry, Florence, Foster, Frank, French, Gilmer, Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Harris of Maryland, Haskin, Hallen, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kilgore, Killinger, Lacrabee, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Loomis, Lovejoy, Maynard, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Montgomery, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morse, Nelson, Olin, Perry, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Rice, Riggs, Robinson, Royce, Schwartz, Scranton, Sherman, Smith of North Carolina, Sorres, Stanton, Stokes, Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, VanWyck, Verree, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Windom, Woodruff.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson of Missouri, Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Bocock, Bonham, Branch, Burnett, Clopton, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Crawford, Davis of Indiana, Davis of Mississippi, Dejarnette, Edmundson, Fouke, Garnett, Gartrell, Hamilton, Hardeman, Hill, Hindman, Holman, Houston, Howard, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Keitt, Lamar, Landrum, Larrabee, Leake, Logan, Love, Maslay, Martin of Ohio, McClernand, McQueen, McRae, Miles, Millson, Moore of Alabama, Niblack, Noell, Pendleton, Pryor, Pugh, Reagan, Ruffin, Scott, Sickles, Simms, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Spinner, Stevenson, Stout, Underwood, Vallandigham, Vance, Woodson, Wright.

Mr. BARKSDALE suggested that the House adjourn. Iniquity enough had been committed to-day by the passage of the Homestead bill.

On motion of Mr. TAPPAN, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) the Senate bill was passed, refunding $140 paid into the Patent-office by a crazy man.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing the State to sell at auction the Western Military Asylum at Harrodsburgh, Ky. The bill passed. Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE VICTIM OF A WINDFALL.—WILLIAM BROWN, a fruit-peddler, residing at No. 37 Park-street, was apprehended on Saturday, on suspicion of having stolen a silver-plated tea-service and two dozen silver-plated knives, the whole valued at $100, which were found in his possession. The prisoner alleges that while he was passing through Park-row with his cart, on the 29th ult., one JOHN DUNSWORTH came running by at the top of his speed, pursued by another man, and that a box containing the property in question was thrown by the fugitive into his vehicle. For a long time BROWN debated the question whether he should retain the property or deliver it to the Police, but his conscientious scruples on the subject were finally overcome, and he deposited the goods for safe-keeping with a porter of one of the City Banks, with whom he was acquainted, expecting to call for them when his necessities required him to do so. On Friday last he procured a portion of the silver-ware with the purpose of pawning it, but became intoxicated before he succeeded in his intention, and was only able to reach the front door of his dwelling, where he lay down in a drunken stupor with the property scattered around him. While he was thus insensible, a Mrs. O'FEELY happening along, seized the goods and started off. When the sleeper came to his senses he missed the property, and finally learned what had become of it. His demand for its surrender, however, proved unsuccessful, so he asked the intervention of the police, who, after much exertion, at last induced Mrs. O'FEELY to give it up. The matter resulted, however, in the arrest of the claimant, on the supposition that he had stolen it. Subsequently the remainder of the property was obtained from the Mercantile Bank. BROWN, who has heretofore borne a good reputation, admits that he acted improperly in retaining the goods under the circumstances, and says that his mind has been sadly exercised on the subject ever since. The man DUNSWORTH, whom BROWN accuses with having thrown the goods into his cart, and thus become the cause of his misfortune, was apprehended on a charge of stealing a case of Bohemian glass-ware, and was endeavoring to escape arrest at the time of the alleged transaction. He, last Friday, pleaded guilty to having committed the offence, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. BROWN is detained for examination, and the silver-ware may be seen at the Sixth Precinct Station-house.

SUNDAY POLICE WORK AND THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.—Sunday used to be the hardest working day of the police, the arrests usually being double those of any other day. The fact was easily accounted for. At nearly every corner there was an open rum-shop. Many have supposed that the effort made some months ago to enforce the Sunday Liquor law has been lost, that rum is as freely sold now on Sunday as ever, and that the arrests by the police—rum being the great engenderer of crime—are as numerous as formerly. The latter suppositions are erroneous, as a comparison of the arrests last Sunday and those made upon the second Sunday of March a year ago conclusively show. A year ago the total number of arrests were 211, of which number 141 were for intoxication and for being drunk and disorderly. The arrests on last Sunday were 125, of which 68 were persons intoxicated and those committing breaches of the peace through the exciting effects of rum. Nearly one-quarter of the arrests last Sunday were in the Sixth Ward. The charges upon which the arrests were made are as follows: Intoxication, 41; drunk and disorderly, 27; larceny, 15; disorderly conduct, 9; suspected of theft, 9; assault and battery, 8; prostitution, 2; felonious assault, 2; false pretences, 2; indecent exposure, 2; burglary, 2; highway robbery, 2; vagrancy, 2; arson, 1; insanity, 1. The number of lodgers in the Police Station-houses on Sunday night was 356; males 322, females 64.

THE OTTIGNON ANNUAL EXHIBITION.—There was a goodly company of gentlemen and ladies at OTTIGNON'S Gymnasium, in Crosby-street, last evening to witness the Tenth Annual Exhibition by his pupils, quite a large proportion of whom took part in the exercises. After a brief introductory address by Mr. JOHN H. BIRD, the gymnasts commenced their exhibition. In exercising with the dumb-bells there were several exhibitions of great power of muscle, the greatest being by Mr. H. E. BUERMEYER, who handled a 101 bell easily and gracefully. Messrs. SMITH and VAN VLECK excelled in the use of the Indian clubs, and Mr. C. E. BRADY astonished the ladies on the spool rope. Mr. SMITH and the twin BRADYS ascended and descended the peg pole with an agility and command of muscle that brought them a fair reward in the forms of applause, as did Messrs. GROWER and FERGUSON on the perch, and Messrs. PUETELL and BIRD on the trapeze. The most exciting performances, and those that caused most amusement, were the fencing and bouts with single sticks, between Mr. MULLER and pupils. The performances in all the modes of exhibiting strength and agility, reflected credit upon the pupils and their teachers, and gave great satisfaction to the spectators.

THE STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC UP FOR EUROPE.—The steamship *Adriatic*, of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, is announced to commence ruaning to Southampton and Havre at an early day, under the command of Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK, late of the steamer *Baltic*. This announcement, which was foreshadowed a few weeks ago, at the conclusion of her successful trial trip at sea, will afford much gratification to the thousands who have watched the devious and somewhat unfortunate career of the noble ship, as well as to the numerous friends of Capt. COMSTOCK, so long and so successfully a commander in the Collins line of Liverpool steamers. Capt. COMSTOCK, who has had the best opportunities for judging, says the *Adriatic* is now, without doubt, the fastest steamer in the world. So far as her appointments and accommodations are concerned she has been pronounced without a rival on the ocean. Since the purchase of the Collins steamers by this Company an efficient corps of engineers, it is known, have been at work upon her machinery, and have removed every difficulty which stood in the way of its effective working. The *Adriatic* is to start from the old Collins wharf, foot of Canal-street. WM. H. WICKHAM, long the passenger agent of the old California steamships, is the agent of the line in this City.

ENTICING SLAVES FROM THEIR MASTERS.—The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 10th inst., says that RHINA, a negro woman, 45 years of age, who had been for 14 years a nurse in the family of Mr. COHEN, of the firm of COHEN, WILLIS & Co., of Charleston, was enticed from her master while on a visit with him to this City a short time ago. RHINA had accompanied the family in their trips North during the last ten years. Only a year ago she spent three months here, but when it was proposed that she should attend her master when he left home last January, she manifested much reluctance to leave. While here Mr. COHEN was confined to his house by sickness, and during his indisposition, the woman left him without having shown in any way by her action that she was dissatisfied with the treatment she had received. The *Mercury* adds, after giving this version of the story: "We venture the assertion that a short acquaintance with the horror and starvation of New-York negro life, will send her begging to her master. A significant moral to this is pertinent at the present juncture, as the case affords positive evidence of the danger of Southern merchants visiting New-York with a servant. Not content with fleecing him by day in the large profits his sound credit secures, they conspire to rob him by night. Let Southern merchants stop in Charleston: let them trade here, where their rights are respected and maintained, and no longer offer a premium to Abolition rascality and duplicity by carrying negroes to New-York."

WORK ON THE CENTRAL PARK.—The work on the Central Park has dwindled down to a low figure and unless "material aid" is furnished soon, it will cease altogether. The whole force employed on Friday last, as appears from the returns made at the Chief Engineer's Office on Saturday morning, was 160, distributed as follows: Foremen, 14; assistants, 5; laborers, 80; stone-cutters, 24; carpenters, 16; blacks miths, 10; blasters, 1; double-trucks, 2; carts, 11; water-boy, 1. A portion of the above were discharged on Saturday, and orders given to employ no new men until the fate of the Appropriation bill now before the Senate shall have been decided. The only work doing above the new reservoir is in draining, upon which a squad of about 20 men are employed. The work upon the new reservoir, under the management of the Croton Board, is prosecuted with vigor. About 500 men are employed, at present, and as soon as the warm weather shall make it safe to renew the work upon the embankment—probably within a month—the force will be doubled. For the last four months the whole force has been employed in blasting rock for the bed of the reservoir. The embankment and masonry work remains the same as it was last Fall.

A YOUTHFUL INCENDIARY.—EDWARD INNES, a boy 13 years of age, was arrested on Sunday charged with having set fire to the dwelling-house No. 133 West Forty-ninth-street, which is occupied jointly by his father's family and that of Mrs. WM. H. CHEETHAM. It appear that within the last two weeks no less than four attempts have been made to destroy the house in question, but fortunately the flames were discovered before they had attained much head way and were soon extinguished. These persistent attempts on the part of the incendiary of course have excited the apprehensions of the neighbors and the consternation of the occupants of the house. Every exertion to discover the offender failed, until Saturday, when the building was last fired. The equivocal answers, that day, of the young prisoner, when questioned by the Fire Marshal upon his knowledge of the matter, perfectly convinced that gentleman of his delinquency, and after his arrest he acknowledged that he did apply the torch on the last occasion, but denied that he had occasioned the first three fires. The lad is believed to be of unsound mind, and he will probably be placed in a lunatic asylum.

THE UNIVERSALIST TEACHERS' UNION.—About four years ago the teachers in the Sabbath-Schools of the Universalist Churches of this City formed an Association for mutual improvement, and since then have held occasional meetings, at which topics in unison with their calling as teachers were discussed. Lately they have somewhat changed the order of exercises at their meetings, and now, instead of discussions, they have lectures delivered semi-monthly. Last evening they met in Rev. Mr. CHAPIN'S Church, in Broadway. Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD, the President of the Union, spoke of the change in their arrangements, and stated that hereafter the business of the Union would be transacted by the Board of Governors, and the meetings of the Union, therefore, would not be of a business character. In conformity with the new arrangement, he introduced Rev. E. G. BROOKS, of the Sixth Universalist Society, who delivered a lecture upon Moses—considering him as a man, as a law-giver, and as the Divinely appointed deliverer of his people. The school-room of the church was moderately filled, and the lecture was listened to with much interest.

SYMPATHY FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS STRIKE.—A meeting, respectable in numbers and quite earnest in spirit, assembled, last evening, at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Shoemakers' Strike at Lynn, and with a view to raise material aid to assist them in maintaining their ground. The meeting was composed of shoemakers and other trades. Speeches were made by Messrs. IRA B. DAVIS and C. H. LATHAM. A letter from the Secretary of the meeting addressed to the Executive Committee at Lynn was read, assuring their brethren in Massachusetts of the profound sympathy felt for them in their present struggle, and pledging them material aid. ROBERT B. HAWS has consented to act as Treasurer of the Association in this City. A series of resolutions was adopted, and a Committee of Conference appointed. A deputation from the German shoemakers was present. At the close, between $200 and $300 were contributed to the fund.

PUGNACIOUS POLITICIANS.—A fight which is said to have occurred at the Malta Saloon, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street, late on Sunday evening, between ALEXANDER WARD and GEORGE H. PURSER, was the engrossing topic of conversation in political circles yesterday. It is rumored that Mr. WARD was dismissed by the Street Commissioner on Saturday last from the position of Inspector of Sidewalks, upon the affidavit of JACOB R. SLEIGHT, the contractor for painting the street names, who alleged that WARD had demanded of him a per centage on the amount of his contract. WARD is understood to deny the truth of the statement, and on meeting Mr. PURSER in the saloon in question, accused him of having incited SLEIGHT to make the complaint. PURSER said that WARD was mistaken; and after mutual offensive epithets the disputants came to blows. It is said that Mr. PURSER'S face was seriously bruised, and that he is now confined to his room in consequence of his injuries.

OPENING OF A COLORED SCHOOL.—A new school for colored children was opened yesterday in the building recently erected in Mulberry-street, between Hester and Grand. A large number of ladies and gentlemen of both colors, attended the opening exercises, which consisted of prayers, reading of scripture, singing by the pupils, and addresses. Among those who spoke were S. S. RANDALL, Superintendent of Public Schools, Mrs. E. OAKES SMITH, WM. OLAND BOURNE, Rev. H. GARNETT, Rev. A. N. FREEMAN and others. About 300 scholars were present. The principal, Mr. JOHN PETERSON, received from his pupils a present of a fine photographic likeness of himself, to which compliment he responded in fitting terms.

HEATING AND VENTILATING SCHOOLS.—The Board of Education, at its last meeting, authorized their Committee on Warming and Ventilation, to ascertain the different methods of heating and ventilating buildings, the cost, nature of heat, quantity of fuel used, durability, safety and capacity of apparatus, and report to the Board. $200 were appropriated for expenses. Messrs. Crozier, McGuire, Marriner, and Eugene Shine were present at the session of the committee yesterday, and various plans of heating and ventilation were presented by interested parties.

Police Reports.

THE TROUBLES OF A SHIP OWNER.

A warrant was yesterday issued by Justice OSBORN for the apprehension of Capt. H. S. Ackerman, Mr. Wm. Jones and Don José Perrians, of Cuba, on a charge of conspiring to defraud, preferred by Mr. Antonio Pelletier, of this City. The complainant alleges that on the 1st of February he purchased for $5,500 the bark *White Cloud* from Francis Trowbridge, and that Capt. Ackerman acted as broker in the transaction, receiving for his services a commission of $150. Subsequently, for his convenience, Mr. Pelletier avers that he executed a bill of sale for the vessel to Mr. Jones, receiving from that individual a power of attorney, giving him exclusive control over the bark. Meantime preparations were in progress under Mr. Pelletier's direction, for the departure of the vessel, but within a day or two he has been informed that Mr. Jones has executed a bill of sale for the bark to Mr. Albert B. Mulbridge. This proceeding on the part of Mr. Jones he characterized as an attempt to defraud him of his rights. Ackerman is charged with complicity in the transaction, as also is Don José Perrians, who is said to have furnished money for the purpose of cancelling liabilities for ship's supplies, incurred at the reques of the complainant, and on account of which the Sheriff has claims against the vessel. Yesterday Mr. Jones was arrested by Officer McCord, of the Lower Police Court, upon the complaint, and was held for examination. His alleged co-conpirators have not been arrested.

ARREST OF ANOTHER PUGILIST.

James Massey, "the champion of the light weights," was apprehended yesterday at his liquor-store in the Bowery, near Houston street, by Detectives Slowey and King, on a warrant issued by the Court of Over and Terminer of Erie County, for his alleged participation in the late prize fight between "Australian" Kelly and Ned Price. Massey only surrendered when Officer King produced his pistol and threatened to shoot him. The prisoner was taken to Police head-quarters, where he is at present confined. Soon after his apprehension a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge RUSSELL, commanding the Police authorities to bring Massey before him this morning at 11 o'clock. As the Erie County Court is now in session, the power of the City Judge to take bail for the prisoner is questioned.

A SEAMAN ON THE ROAD.

John Watson, a young sailor, was caught by Officer Conkling, of the Fourth Precinct, about 12 o'clock on Sunday night, in the act of rifling the pockets of Michael Fitzgerald, whom he had knocked down in Water-street. He attempted to escape by running, but the officer soon overtook him, and found on his person a portion of the property which he had stolen. Justice CONNOLLY committed him to prison for trial in default of $2,000 bail. Fitzgerald asserts that the assailant sprang upon him from behind the angle of a building, beat him severely about his face and head, and afterwards robbed him.

ARREST OF FIVE BOYS FOR BURGLARY.

Yesterday, Edward Hughes, Robert Nethercoat, Daniel McIntyre, Christopher Sydney and Francis Dowd, boys between the ages of 13 and 18 years, were arrested on the complaint of Wm. McGuire, one of their companions, who alleges that he saw them enter an unoccupied store on the first floor of the tenement-house No. 557 Grand-street, and carry off a quantity of sheet lead. Alderman BAGLEY, before whom the prisoners were taken at the Essex Market Court, committed them for trial.

Coroners' Inquests.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Mr. HOWARD FOUNTAIN, part proprietor of the factory at the corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Second-avenue, on Saturday, while screwing down a press, was caught by his coat collar in the main shaft of the engine and hurled against the ceiling with such force that the injuries to his head and thigh, both of which were shockingly mangled, caused his death in a few hours. A jury, summoned by Corone, GAMBLE rendered a verdict of accidental death.... ANTHONY ROUEN, a boy 47 years of age, while left alone in his mother's room, in Sixty-seventh-street, set his clothes on fire with a match. He died on the following day.... JAMES R. MARSHALL, a child living with his parents at No. 46 Watt-streeet, was scalded about a week ago by the accidental overturning of a pan of hot water. The injuries he received resulted fatally on Sunday. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest in both cases..... CATHERINE SULLIVAN, a child 15 months old, living at No. 362 Cherry-street, was choked on Sunday by the lodgment of a piece of meat in her throat. Coroner GAMBLE held the inquest.

Fire.

A FALSE ALARM.

An escape of steam from one of the windows on the attic floor of the Merchants' Exchange, occupied by the American Bank Note Engraving Company, occasioned the ringing of the fire bells, about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The firemen responded, to find that their services were not needed.

Troubles in Dr. Cheever's Church.

ANOTHER EXCITED ANNUAL MEETING—THE TRUSTEES CONDEMN DR. CHEEVER'S BRITISH AID PROJECT—DR. CHEEVER SUSTAINED BY A MAJORITY OF TWO.

At the annual meeting of the Church of the Puritans, (Dr. CHEEVER'S,) last evening, a large attendance of members and others was occasioned by the knowledge that important business would be broached. It was generally understood that the election of three Trustees and the discussion of the plan for obtaining British aid for the Church would occasion much discussion. Mr. JAMES O. BENNETT was called to the Chair, and the meeting was opened by Mr. DAVIS with prayer.

A very long discussion took place in consequence of a movement among the youthful members of the Church to get the reporters invited to leave. This was urged on the ground that the business was private, that the reporters misrepresented the proceedings, and that to have outsiders present was unusual.

The older portion of the members was generally against the movem nt, on the ground that the exclusion of the reporters would not keep the matter out of the newspapers; that the result was pretty sure to leak out some way; that there would be more misstatements without the reporters than with them; that there was nothing about to be done that the Church need be ashamed of; that publicity could not injure the cause, and that it was by no means more improper to allow reporters to remain than it would be to allow the numbers of others present not members of the Society.

A vote was at length taken, and, amid a number of challenges of the right of certain parties to vote, the Chair announced, first, that the motion to expel the reporters was lost, and then that it was carried by a vote of 24 to 22. The protests against illegal voting, however, became so vociferous that the Chair concluded to reopen the question. This led to a long discussion as to the qualifications of voters. It was claimed, on the one hand, that all could legally vote who had attended regular worship in the Church during one year, and contributed in any way to its support. Others contended that, besides the attendance, the voter must have hired and paid for either the whole or part of a pew. The discustion was quite animated, and but little governed by parliamentary rules. Its importance was enhanced by its bearing upon the subsequent election of Trustees, and a general opinion was expressed that there should be some restricting power on the voters. Great unanimity therefore, prevailed in the adoption of a motion mad, by Deacon HARVEY, that Deacons SMITH and WHITE should act as tellers, and judge of qualifications of voters. The Chair decided to take the motion againf and, though several objections were made that the, vote had been once declared, the house sustained the Chair. and decided to take the vote again. This time the vote stood 26 in favor of expelling the reporters, and 28 against it. So the reporters were allowed to stay.

Mr. ABERNETHY then proceeded to read the majority report of the Trustees. The document set forth that the Society had commenced the year 1859 free from debt. The estimated disbursements for the year 1860 were $10,078 11, leaving a deficiency of $1,033 94 less than the revenue. A large majority of the pews of the Society are not rented. A large portion of the report was devoted to the consideration of the question as to the applications which have been to Great Britain to sustain the Church. The Trustees had held a meeting and passed a resolution declaring that no legal authority in the Church could have authorized Miss JOHNSTON to make collections on behalf of the Church; that the Trustees disapproved of such applications; that it was injurious to the Church to spread abroad the idea that its members could not sustain it; that worshiping as the Church of the Puritans did, in a costly edifice, in a great public thoroughfare, it was injurious to spread the report that it needed foreign aid; that such foreign aid was not really needed, and that no policy that sought to sustain a Pastor by foreign aid, when the Church had not declared its inability to pay its expenses, could be of any avail in sustaining such Pastor. The report condemned the effort to raise money in England, through Miss JOHNSTON, as unnecessary and unauthorized, and made more to sustain a party than to sustain the Church.

Considerable discussion now ensued as to the authenticity of this document.

Mr. ABERNETHY stated that it was signed by himself as Chairman of the Committee, and was authorized by E. W. Chester, Thomas Rigney, J. W. Halstead, Charles Abernethy, Wm. Allen and S. Southmayd.

Mr. BERRY, the Clerk, offered to read the minority report, and was called to order. The Chair ruled that the minority report could be read, and upon an appeal to the house the Chair was sustained. The minority report was to a great extent—so far as regards the financial report—a counterpart of the majority. It recommended that a tax of $7,000 be imposed, to support the Church during the coming year, and that the time of holding the annual meeting be made. The Committee acknowledged the receipt of $650 from Dr. CHEEVER towards reducing the deficiency, and several members had volunteered to raise the additional $400, so that the Church could commence the fiscal year of 1860 out of debt. The minority report of the Trustees was issued by but two members, Deacon FAIRBANKS and T. S. BERRY, and made no reference to the appeal for foreign aid.

Immediately upon finishing the reading of his report, Mr. BERRY moved that both reports of the Trustees lay upon the table until after the election of Trustees, in order to allow such as did not care to listen to the discussion to leave. This motion was carried, and the process of electing Trustees commenced. Deacons SMITH and WHITE, by vote of the Society, acting as tellers ane judges of the qualifications of voters.

The noise and confusion during the election was exceedingly great. The members crowded around the tellers, and what with the challenging, the vociferations of the judges trying to be heard, the recriminations and accusations, the utmost disorder prevailed. In the midst of the voting, operations were suspended in consequence of great dissatisfaction with the rulings of the Judges. They decided that none could vote who had not attended at least one year the church service, and paid pew rent. This view was sustained by vote after a long discussion, and the balloting continued. Objections were made to the receipts for pew rent given by Dr. CHEEVER, and Dr. CHEEVER stated that he had been obliged to take money in this way because he could not get his salary from the Treasurer. The Treasurer replied that Dr. CHEEVER had not made application for his salary.

Much indignation was evinced at the pertinent and eventually successful efforts of HENRY B. CHEEVER, a brother of Dr. CHEEVER, and not a member of the Church, to give instruction to the meeting as to who had a right to vote.

The balloting proceeded amid many interruptions, and finished at 11 o'clock with the following result:

T. J. Hall	33	R. C. Harvey	31
W. E. Whiting	33	C. B. Tompkins	31
H. A. Hartt	33	J. O. Bennett	27

Messrs. HALL, WHITNEY and HART were thereupon declared elected. They are the friends of Dr. CHEEVER, and their election was greeted with applause.

Deacon FAIRBANKS said there was no necessity for applause, as, if they had had their rights, the majority would have been greater.

Deacon WHITE considered this an imputation on the tellers, and left the room in indignation.

Upon motion of Mr. BERRY, the Society authorized the raising of $7,000 by tax to meet the expenses of the fiscal year.

The question now arose on the report of the Trustees, and a tedious running debate ensued. Motions and counter motions, and amendments were made *ad libitum*, and the utmost confusion prevailed for nearly an hour.

Mr. E. W. CHESTER said that the majority report was the property of the Society, and no action on it was required. It could not be accepted or rejected. It must go on file as a report made according to law. If the Society wanted to express its dissent to the opinions expressed in the report, that might be done by resolution or in any other way, but the report of the majort of the majority was the report of the Trustees, and could not be rejected or accepted. It must go on file of course.

Mr. GILBERT understood that the majority report had to go on file of course, and that the Society could approve of the minority report if it pleased.

Mr. BERRY supposed the Society was bound to take the report of the majority as to the figures. But, as to what is the best interest of the Society, for the coming year, the Society has a right to decide. The subject matter of the two reports was substantially the same. The majority, in bringing before the Society the question of the mission to England, wanted the Society to pronounce against it. The minority report said nothing on the subject. Certainly the Society had the right to accept the majority or minority report as it pleased.

Mr. CHESTER said that the report of the minority could not be made the report of the Trustees. The Society might indorse its sentiments in some other way, but the report of the majority had to be accepted and to go on file. He considered that the Society could not take any vote on the subject.

Rev. C. J. WARREN agreed almost entirely with Mr. CHESTER, but thought it was competent for the Society to accept of the recommendation of the report of the Trustees. He thought it would be well for the majority to be requested to withdraw the part relating to the British Mission.

Deacon FAIRBANKS said that the two reports were alike, with the exception of that part; but, although the majority had overruled the minority, it could not be helped.

A member suggested that perhaps Mr. CHESTER'S aw on the subject ought not to be taken without proof, and that the Society could do as it pleased with the reports.

Mr. C. J. WARREN retterated his indorsement of Mr. CHESTER'S views, and counseled mutual forbearance.

Mr. GILBERT held that Mr. CHESTER was right so far as regarded the necessity of putting on file the majority report. But he held that the Society could likewise accept and approve the minority report.

Mr. CHESTER retterated his views that the minority report could not be received as the report of the Trustees.

The debate was being continued in this way at 12 o'clock last night, when the TIMES reporter left. The house evidently was divided about as equally as on the question of Trustees—a small majority opposed to the Trustees' majority report.

Importance of Sanitary Science.

A LECTURE BY E. Y. ROBBINS.

Mr. E. Y. ROBBINS, whose lectures on Sanitary Science have lately attracted so much attention in Boston, delivered an introductory to a series of lectures upon the same subject, which he proposes to deliver in this City, at the University Medical College, last evening. The lecturer was introduced by PETER COOPER, Esq., to a small audience of ladies and gentlemen, who realized the want of attention to sanitary science, so prevalent in this City, by being compelled to sit shivering in a large hall without a fire. He commenced by saying that the average duration of human life depended upon the sanitary conditions which surrounded us—the air we breathe, the food we eat, &c. The health reports of Boston and Providence proved that those who lived in crowded tenements did not live so long by 20 years as those who lived in spacious and well-ventilated houses. The reports of Mr. CHADWICK, the English statistician, proved the same fact. The blood which is impelled through the system is constantly carrying off the decayed particles of the human organism, at the rate of from six to seven pounds daily, about three pounds of which is carbonic acid, and the remainder decomposed animal matter. The whole body is renewed on an average once in 30 days.

These last particles are replaced by the food we eat. Still, the identity of the man is not lost, for the soul remains unchanged. It is like the cataract, which, though the waters that compose it are constantly changing, still remains the same. Creation, with each of us, is not a work past and completed, but is continually going on. Every movement of our fingers, every wink of our eyes, every thought of our minds, exhausts some particle of our bodies, which must be replaced by a new creation. In contemplating these wonderful changes constantly going on in our bodily frames, we are led to see the necessity of attending to the materials used in rebuilding them—the air, the food, the drink, with which we are to replenish these wasting bodies. In this country the alphabet of Sanitary Science had yet to be learned. In England the science had attracted the attention of the first minds of the kingdom for several years past, and the result had been a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the country, and the prolongation of the average life of the people. The speaker here quoted largely from the reports of the English Board of Health, showing the wonderful effects of modern sanitary science in improving the condition, promoting the health, and prolonging the life of the people. Statistics proved that the deaths in the model lodging-houses of London were only one-fourth as great as in the districts surrounding them, and that if all the houses in London were like them, there would be an annual saving of 22,000 lives. But while England had been constantly improving in its sanitary condition for the last fifty years, we had been as constantly retrograding. In the City of New-York, which ought to be one of the healthiest cities in the world, the average duration of human life was only fifteen years. Sixty per cent. of the deaths of this City were of children under five years of age. Infant mortality in this City had more than trebled in the last 40 years. It had been said by an eminent physician that the rate of infant mortality was the true index of the prevalence of those causes which degenerate a race. In view of this scientific truth, it was a startling fact that more than one-half of all that are born in this City never lived to see their fifth birthday—probably not their third. Truly, the majesty of a great city may, after all, be only the glittering diadem on the brow of death. God made the human organism, not to die, but to live; not for disease, but for health; and yet, in this proud City of New-York, 15,000 annually die before reaching their fifth birthday. Providence intended man to live one hundred years.

With a thorough knowledge and observance of sanitary laws, eighty years of life would be the lot of the many instead of the few; death would then be as it was with the patriarchs of old, only a dropping of the ripe fruit, a sinking to rest, a "wrapping of the drapery of our couch about us and lying down to pleasant dreams." Such was the high aim of sanitary science. He appealed to clergymen to render their assistance in this great work. Christ commanded his disciples not only to preach the Gospel, but to heal the sick and to cleanse the leper. The physical condition of the people was inseparably connected with their mental and moral condition. Within the sound of the church bells of this City, 12,000 of these little ones, of whom Christ said, "Such are the Kingdom of Heaven," annually die from causes within our power to prevent. He also appealed to editors to use their influence in urging the public to a sense of its duty on this subject, and closed by saying that he proposed to deliver a series of lectures on sanitary reform, which he hoped would be attended by a larger audience than he saw before him.

At the close of the lecture a resolution of thanks was voted to the speaker for his interesting address, and also a resolution urging the passage of the Health bill now before the Legislature.

The Telegraphic Chess Match.

SIX ADDITIONAL MOVES ON EACH GAME.

Play was resumed last evening in the telegraphic match between the New-York and Boston Chess Clubs with the dispatch, by New-York, at 6:40 o'clock, of their seventeenth move in game first. At 6:48 Boston telegraphed her eighteenth move in game second. At the close of the play for the evening (11 o'clock) six additional moves had been made on each game. Boston telegraphed a proposition to play through Tuesday night, and New-York acquiesced.

BOARD NO. 1.

NEW-YORK.	BOSTON.
1. P. to K. 4.	1. P. to K. 4.
2. K. Kt. to B. 3,	2. P. to Q. 3.
3. P. to Q. 4.	3. P. x P.
4. Q x P.	4. B. to Q. 2.
5. B. to Q. B. 4.	5. Q. Kt. to B. 3.
6. Q. to Q. 3.	6. Kt. to K. B. 3.
7. Castle.	7. K. B. to K. 2.
8. Kt. to Kt. 5.	8. Q. Kt. to K. 4.
9. Q. to Q. Kt. 3.	9. Kt. x B.
10. Q x Kt.	10. Castles.
11. P. to K. B. 4.	11. P. to K. R. 3.
12. Kt. to K. B. 3.	12. B. to Q. B. 3.
13. Q. Kt. to B. 3.	13. Kt. x P.
14. Kt. to Q. 4.	14. Kt. x Kt.
15. Kt. x B.	15. P. x Kt.
16. Q. x Kt.	16. Q. to Q. 2.
17. P. to K. B. 5.	17. B. to K. B. 3.
18. Q. to K. Kt. 3.	18. K. to R. 2.
19. Q. to Q. 3.	19. K. R. to K. sq.
20. B. to Q. 2.	20. R. to K. 4.
21. B. to Q. B. 3.	21. R. to Q. 4.
22. Q. to B. 3.	22. B. x B.

BOARD NO. 2.

BOSTON.	NEW-YORK.
1. P. to K. 4.	1. P. to K. 4.
2. Kt. to K. B. 3.	2. Kt. to Q. B. 3.
3. B. to Q. Kt. 5.	3. P. to Q. R. 3.
4. B. to Q. R. 4.	4. K. Kt. to B. 3.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1860.

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA.

NUMBER SIX.

THE OLD PLANTOCRACY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, January, 1860.

The Planters of Jamaica constitute no longer the over-ruling oligarchy, or "Plantocracy," that they once actually were, and are still somewhat insolently designated in the bitterness of party spirit Poverty may not have humbled their pride or changed their belief; in their own homes and on their own estates, and in public whenever an opportunity offers, they wage, under different guises the old war against free labor. But as a political body, with power to sway the destinies of the island, they no longer live. One after another the relics of the system of coercion to which they clung have been swept away. Their complaints have been disregarded—their petitions have been ungranted—until, in despair or disgust, they have almost altogether retired from the contest, and left the field open to their undisguised and uncompromising opponents.

The Planters of Jamaica, it may be thought, have not had a full measure of justice meted out to them. They, especially, and far beyond all other West India planters, have had to bear the brunt of the Anti-Slavery attack. But this is not a little owing to the persistency of their own hostile attitude, to their misrepresentations, to the selfishness of their aims, and to the mistakes of their policy.

It is a curious and instructive study to track the decline of the old West Indian plantocracy; and though I have attempted such an invidious task in a former letter from Barbados, I must, to make myself understood, attempt it again with special regard to the Jamaica proprietary. Throughout many changes, social and political, the same selfishness will be found at the root of all their schemes; the same disregard of truth in their statements; the same opposition to popular freedom, progress and enlightenment in their acts. It was on the grounds of humanity that, in the commencement of the present century, they opposed the abolition of the Slave-trade. They urged that there was an annual decrease of two and a half per cent. among the negroes, and that if the same quantity of labor should continue to be exacted as the number of slaves diminished, the loss would be greater every year, and would augment with accelerated rapidity. The unfriendliness of Slavery to population was a strong argument in the mouths of slave traders. If the Slave-trade was abolished the sugar estates of Jamaica, it was prophesied, would be dismantled within thirty years, and the 130,000 negroes, then engaged in the culture of the cane, would be utterly extinct! The planters of the day, when they petitioned Parliament, based their grounds for redress on the expense of the Slave system which prevented them from competing, without a constant supply of fresh labor, with those colonies and countries in which the African Slave-trade had not been abolished.

Twenty-five years later—when Parliament, in obedience to the tremendous pressure of public opinion at home, formally declared its determination to abolish Slavery in the West Indies—the planters essayed to demonstrate the cheapness of slave labor as compared with the free labor about about to be introduced. Emancipation, they said, would ruin them, and preclude any competition with countries where Slavery continued to exist It is not to be wondered at that the planter thus argued. *He* was the owner of the slaves who cultivated his property. It was a matter of doubt whether he would be compensated for them at all in the event of abolition. Under the old *régime* he was not compelled to make the weekly disbursements that the new order of things would demand; and he could still go on hoping that a rise in sugar would furnish him with means to liquidate his most pressing debts. He dreaded a change that would certainly expose his bankruptcy.

During all this time the prosperity of Jamaica was on the decline. The exportation of sugar had gradually decreased from 150,000 hhds., in 1805, to 85,000 hhds. in 1833. It was not emancipation or the thought of emancipation that dragged down the island so suddenly from the pinnacle of its prosperity. The deterioration progressed slowly. Between the years 1814 and 1832 the coffee crop was also reduced one-half; and during the fifty years that preceded emancipation it is estimated that 200 sugar estates were abandoned. The planters say that the fear of impending abolition induced them to withdraw capital from their estates. But abolition was not dreamt of when the decline of Jamaica set in. While the Slave-trade was yet in operation over 100 properties had been deserted—deserted, too, for the same cause that compelled their desertion in later years—debt and want of capital.

Sugar cultivation, it is hardly necessary to say, to be carried on with profit to the proprietor, and ordinary chances of ultimate success, requires an enormous capital—not only at the outset, but to provide against the losses that unfavorable seasons very frequently entail. I cannot do better than transfer here, from Mr. EDWARDS' *History of the West Indies*, a picture of Jamaica sugar cultivation sixty years ago. Himself a planter, a slaveholder, and opposed to the abolition of the Slave-trade, the author represents that the estates at that time were very much understocked with slaves, and speaks of a West-India property "as a species of lottery," giving birth to a spirit of adventure, and awakening extravagant hopes, too frequently terminating in perplexity and disappointment. Mr. EDWARDS proceeds to say:

"The total amount of the annual contingent charges of all kinds (on an estate yielding 200 hhds. of sugar) is £2,150, which is precisely one-half the gross returns, leaving the other moiety, or £2,150, and no more, clear profit to the planter, being seven per cent. on his capital, without charging, however, a shilling for making good the decrease of the negroes, or for the wear and tear of the buildings, or making any allowance for dead capital, and supposing, too, that the proprietor resides on the spot; for, if he is absent, he is subject in Jamaica to an annual tax of £6 per cent. on the gross value of his sugar and rum for legal commissions to his agent. With these and other drawbacks, to say nothing of the devastations which are sometimes occasioned by fires and hurricanes, destroying in a few hours the labor of years, it is not wonderful that the profits should frequently dwindle to nothing; or, rather, that a sugar estate, with all its boasted advantages, should sometimes prove a mill-stone about the neck of its unfortunate proprietor, which is dragging him to destruction. * * * It were to be wished that people would inquire how many unhappy persons have been totally and irretrievably ruined by adventuring in the cultivation of these islands without possessing any adequate means to support them in such great undertakings. On the failure of some of these unfortunate men, vast estates have, indeed, been raised by persons who have had money at command; men there are, who, reflecting on the advantages to be derived from this circumstance, behold a sugar-planter struggling in distress with the same emotions as are felt by the Cornish peasants in contemplating a shipwreck on the coast, and hasten with equal rapaciousness to participate in the spoil. Like them, too, they sometimes hold out false lights to lead the unwary adventurer to destruction, more especially if he has anything considerable of his own to set out with. Money is advanced and encouragement given to a certain point, but a skillful practitioner knows where to stop; he is aware that very large sums must be expended in the purchase of the freehold, and in the first operations of clearing and planting the lands and erecting the buildings, before any return can be made. One-third of the money thus expended he has, perhaps, furnished; but the time soon arrives when a further advance is requisite to give life and activity to the system by the addition of the negroes and the stock. Now then is the moment for oppression, aided by the letter of the law, to reap a golden harvest. If the property answers expectation and the land promise great returns, the sagacious creditor, instead of giving further aid, or leaving his too confident debtor to make the best of his way by his own exertions, pleads a sudden and unexpected emergency, and insists on the immediate repayment of the sum already lent. The law on this occasion is far from being chargeable with delay—and avarice is inexorable. A sale is hurried on and no bidders appear but the creditor himself. Ready money is required in payment, and every one sees that a further sum will be wanting to make the estate productive. Few therefore have the means, who have even the wish, efficaciously to assist the devoted victim. Thus the creditor gets the estate at his own price, commonly for his first advance, while the miserable debtor has reason to to thank his stars if, consoling himself with only the loss of his own original capital and his labor for a series of years, he escapes a prison for life ....At the same time it cannot be denied that there are creditors, especially among the British merchants, of a different character from these that have been described, who, having advanced their money to resident planters, on the fair ground of reciprocal benefit, have been compelled, much against their inclination, to become planters themselves; being obliged to receive unprofitable West India estates in payment, or lose their money altogether. I have known plantations transferred in this manner which are a burthen instead of a benefit to the holder; and are kept up solely in the hope that favorable crops, and an advance in the prices of West Indian produce, may some time or other invite purchasers. Thus oppression in one class of creditors, and gross injustice towards another, contribute equally to keep up cultivation in a country where, if the risks and losses are great, the gains are commensurate....In this, as in all other enterprises where success depends in any degree on human sagacity and prudence, though perhaps not more than one man in fifty comes away fortunate, every sanguine adventurer takes for granted that he shall be that one. Thus his system of life becomes a course of experiments; and if ruin should be the consequence of his rashness, he imputes his misfortune to any cause, rather than to his own want of capacity or foresight."

This is a picture of Jamaica cultivation sixty years ago, when sugar was sold for treble the price that it will now command. Nor is it so unlike the cultivation of the present day that it cannot be recognized, for half a century has brought to the Jamaica planter but little knowledge of the labor-saving arts. The evils, however, which were then only taking root, have since overshadowed the Island. Hypothecation, rendered necessary by the expenses of the Slave system, and the extravagance of the planters, increased so fast that nine out of ten estates, at the time of Emancipation, were mortgaged far beyond their value. The creditors were English merchants who vainly tried to keep up the cultivation of the property that reverted to them. How could they do so? Estates that yielded an average annual income of seven per cent., with the proprietor resident, could not, with the proprietor absent, pay attorneys and overseer, and still be worked at a profit. Many proprietors tried the impossible experiment and failed, while their agents and overseers made money, or ultimately bought in the estate at a nominal cost. Many proprietors have since tried the experiment, and have failed, and will continue to fail as long as they neglect the common teachings of experience. They will attribute their failure to any but the right cause. They shut their eyes to the fact that, in times past and in times present, the successful estates in Jamaica have always had, and have still, resident proprietors. Absenteeism, it is true, is less prevalent now than it was about the period of Emancipation. A resident proprietor may be found to-day for every non-resident. But the seeds of the evil were sown years and years ago, and the fruit must be reaped. No country, since the world was made, were its resources tenfold greater than those of Jamaica, could continue to prosper with the large body of its landed proprietary permanent absentees. And even those who were nominally residents usually passed half the year in Europe, and spent their money there. England was always their home, and Jamaica merely a place out of which the most was to be made. I feel it almost a plagiarism to enumerate these causes of the decline of Jamaica, they have been so often spoken of by other writers—they are so perfectly obvious to any unprejudiced inquirer after truth, They were evils sufficiently serious to ruin the Island had Emancipation never taken place. They exhausted capital and destroyed credit, and without these it would be impossible for any country to flourish. Since Emancipation, this want of capital has been the chief cause of an unceasing depression. The sum received by the planter for his slaves was insufficient to pay off his mortgages; he had no money to improve his estate or keep it up in bare cultivation; he had no money to keep roads in repair or build tramways; he had no money to pay for labor; he had no money to meet misfortune. What was the inevitable consequence? His mortgages were foreclosed; he reduced his cultivation; he sold small lots to settlers to meet pressing wants; the roads were so bad that the transportation of sugar to the shipping port became one of his heaviest items of expenditure; the laborers whom he neglected to pay went elsewhere; the day of misfortune came and overwhelmed him with ruin. He was bankrupt before Emancipation; but it was Emancipation hat tore down the veil which concealed his wretched poverty. I speak generally, for I do not doubt that there were many exceptional cases. Many of the three hundred estates in cultivation at the present day are exceptions. There were planters who continued to cultivate sugar after Emancipation—who were successful then and are successful still—and since 1853, when the general abandonment of estates may be said to have ceased in Jamaica, the number of these successful planters has considerably increased. I need not pause to explain that they were all men of capital, and that their properties were economically managed, for both assertions are proved to demonstration by the fact that only first-class estates are in cultivation to-day.

But the old Plantocracy steadily and fatally ignored, in early as in later times, the real causes of the island's decline. They shrunk from the idea of putting their own shoulders to the wheel. In the days of their prosperity they never faced labor; in the days of their adversity they did not face misfortune.

If they thought freedom the worst system of labor in the world, their manhood should have taught them to make the most of what was done and could never again be undone. They would not give it a fair trial, but preferred to see their heritage pass away without a living struggle to redeem it. They have complained loudly enough, and have waited in the modest expectation that the Government of England would wrong the people of England to relieve *them*. They expected a restoration of protective duties on sugar, and the imposition of a heavy tax on the British nation, in order that they, who gave nothing in return, might live in sumptuous and easy luxury. They have iterated and reiterated the false accusation that the negro won't work, in order to raise up a seeming justification for themselves, and they have done all they could to bring him again under a yoke of coercion. By these means they succeeded in keeping morbidly alive the Anti-Slavery spirit of the British people, and of fanning into flame a philanthropic zeal that, I do not hesitate to say, has proved injurious to the best interests of Jamaica. If, instead of trying to create sympathy for their class by the false assertion that the negro would neither work for love or money, they had simply urged a want of labor, there cannot be a doubt that, like the Mauritius, Guiana, or Trinidad, Jamaica at this day would have an ample population.

I don't deny that the planters of Jamaica have had misfortunes to contend with. It was their misfortune that they inherited a system of labor that demanded extravagant expenditure. It was their misfortune that Slavery so deeply degraded labor, that, even under Freedom, the effect of such a curse could not speedily be removed. It was their misfortune that, within the century prior to Emancipation, there were over thirty servile insurrections in the Island, each one of which entailed a heavy expense upon the proprietary, and, in some cases, brought them to the verge of ruin. It was their misfortune that, with the rise and progress of the United States, Jamaica lost the prominent position she once occupied as a dépôt for the trade between Europe and the Spanish Main, and that a large amount of commercial capital was thus withdrawn from the Island. It was their misfortune that their expenses were aggravated by the mistaken policy of the Imperial Government, which placed restrictions and prohibitions on the Colonial trade with the American Republic. It was their misfortune that they were never adequately paid for their slave property. It was their misfortune that they found themselves compelled to mortgage their estates—that their debts continued to increase—and that when an unfavorable season overtook them they lifted up their eyes in hopeless bankruptcy. It was their misfortune that among the Island merchants they found too many like those whom, sixty years ago, BRYAN EDWARDS likened to Cornish wreckers. It was their misfortune that, between 1815 and 1825, the price of their great staple fell twenty-five per cent.—that between 1825 and 1835 it fell another twenty-five per cent.—and that between 1835 and 1850 it fell twenty-five per cent. yet again. It was their misfortune that the British nation would no longer consent to be taxed to support them, and that the protective tariff upon West India sugars should have been abolished by the law of 1846. It was their misfortune to have been distrusted at home and abroad, and to have been the victims of a jealousy that refused for years to Jamaica, alone of all the British West Indies, the privileges and the advantages of a wholesome immigration.

But it was their fault that, under the most expensive system of labor known, they were ever reckless and improvident. It was their fault that they prosecuted a precarious business in the spirit of reckless gamblers. It was their fault that they wasted this substance in riotous living. It was their fault that they obeyed not the commonest rules of political economy—that they saved no labor and spared no land. It was their fault that they faced not labor themselves, but were absentees from their estates, and followed a road that could lead to no possible end but ruin. It was their fault that they listened to no warning—that they heeded not the signs of the times—that they refused all schemes for gradual emancipation, and even for ameliorating the condition of the slaves, until the crushing weight of public opinion broke the chain of Slavery asunder, and threw suddenly upon their own resources an ignorant and undisplined people. It was their faults of policy and government that drove the creoles from plantations, that left the population in ignorance, that discouraged education, and kept morality at the lowest ebb. It is their fault that, under a system of freedom from which there is no relapse, they have made no brave attempt to redeem past errors and retrieve past misfortunes, but have been content to bemoan their fate in passive complaint, and to saddle the negro with a ruin for which they themselves are only responsible.

This was the old Plantocracy—the generous, hospitable, improvident, domineering Plantocracy of Jamaica. Their power no longer predominates. They command no credit and no respect, and they obtain but little sympathy in their misfortune. Even from domestic legislation they have sullenly retired, and their places are being fast filled by the people whom they have so long and so vainly tried to keep down. I am not going to rush into extravagant admiration at the change, or at popular government as developed in Jamaica. The mass of the inhabitants are still too ignorant to exercise the franchise with discretion, and all are more or less imbued with the prejudices of caste. But imperfect and defective as it is, Representative Government in Jamaica is greatly preferable to the oligarchy of a Planter's reign. The interests, moral, political, and educational, of the people, are more cared for, and in their progress, much more than in the success of large plantations, the permanent prosperity of the Island most assuredly depends.

Nor are the new class of resident planters who have appeared in Jamaica within ten years past by any means to be passed over in silence. They work their estates with prudence and economy, though they lack the advantages that latter-day science has given to American and Cuban proprietors. Capital and labor are both needed, but the art of economizing labor is needed still more. A Louisiana planter makes twice the quantity of sugar from an acre of land that a Jamaica planter does. Nevertheless, it is a fact, of which I have had ample proof in all parts of the Island, that many Jamaica planters who look after their own business have relieved their estates from incumbrance, and are, even now, making handsome fortues. Since 1858 as many properties have been resuscitated as abandoned; and I regard it as one of the most favorable signs of improvement that the work of regeneration, however small its commencement, has been at least inaugurated by NEW MEN.

W. G. S.

A VERITABLE GHOST.—Mr. ROBERT DALE OWEN, in preparing a new edition of his *Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World*, has publicly advertised for well-authenticated ghost stories. According to a tale told by the Pittsburgh papers, he can be accommodated with an excellent one at short notice. Some days since the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* published a very circumstantial narrative of the appearance of the apparition of a Benedictine monk to a novice at St. Vincent's Abbey, near Latrobe, Pa. The story is confirmed in a formal letter, addressed to the editor of that paper, by "B. WIMER, Abbot," who writes from St. Vincent's, under date of Feb. 26, in the following extraordinary strain:

The truth is, that at St. Vincent's Abbey, near Latrobe, a Novice saw from the 18th September to the 19th November, 1859, every day, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., or from 12 to 2 o'clock in the night, the apparition of a Benedictine Monk in his full festival dress. After all, he asked him in the presence of another member of the order, what he wanted. The spirit then answered that he had been suffering 77 years already, because he had not said seven *Masses* of obligation; that he had appeared to seven other Benedictines, at different times, and had not been heard; and that he would have to appear after 11 years again, if *he* would not help him. He wanted then seven "Masses" said for him; besides this the Novice should, for seven days, observe the strictest silence and retreat, and more, he should say for 33 days, each day three times, the "Fiftieth Psalm," barefooted and his arms stretched out.

This was done from the 21st of November till the 25th of December, when the last mass was celebrated, and the ghost disappeared. During this time he had appeared several times again, exhorted the novice most impressively to pray for the *Souls in Purgatory*, since they suffer very hard, and consequently are very thankful to those who concur to their redemption; and, sad enough, said that, of the five priests who had already died at the *Abbey*, no one was yet in Heaven, but suffering in *Purgatory*.

This is in substance the facts that gave origin to your strange report. We give it as much credit as it deserves; but this report is correct.

B. WIMER, Abbot.

ST. VINCENT'S ABBEY, Feb. 26, 1860.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

The Use of Steam Power in the City.

Considering the vast and almost universal employment of steam as a mechanical agent in the manufactures and commerce of the City, one would suppose that more method in its use, more system in its development and applicatio,nwould be employed. If we walk through the work-a-day part of the City and note the countless exhausts proceeding from iron and brazen throats, hear the shrill whistle of the saw, or the duller boom of the hammer, and see the mighty genii which exerts all this force, slowly uncoiling in sinuous wreaths from its prison, the supposition would be that great care and oversight must be employed to preserve so vast a motor unimpaired in its effects; and considering the expense attending its introduction and use, be led to the inference that every means which science had adopted, or ingenuity developed, would be employed to make it saving and economical in its action; that leaky joints were stopped and no more leakages permitted; that fuel was economically and properly burnt, and that the whole of the vast machine on which the welfare and prosperity of thousands depend, would be upon a scale of minuteness and efficiency which had no parallel in any other mechanical force.

For it is, unquestionably, the king of motors; and when properly used and controlled, the faithful slave and servant of mankind. The fable of the fisherman in the Arabian tale, standing upon the shore and watching the genii escaping in a cloud of smoke from the sealed box, and who gave him whatever he asked for, has a significance at this late day which is almost prophetic. And yet all around, from every quarter and section of the country, comes, metaphorically speaking, the sound of rent and flying timbers, of buildings shivered and falling in ruins; while the cry of human beings, mingled with the hiss of the innocent steam, fills all hearts with sorrow, and adds another casualty to the already long list summed up against it.

The immediate outcry of the public is against the steam, and not those who use it; but if their attention was directed to the real cause of the accident, in nearly all cases the complaint would be against the carelessness of those in charge. For in nearly all cases of explosion or collapse which have occurred the real cause of the trouble has been this. The proportion of accidents arising from defective or badly-braced boilers is not a tithe of those caused by the most culpable and criminal neglect, and the most outrageous incapacity on the part of those in whose charge they are. A walk through the factories and workshops of the City will soon convince the most skeptical upon this point. He may see in too many of them the most utter contempt of the power which rends bars and bolts, and the inflexible sinews of steel as though it were but reeds and straws, or the flax of the spinner. He may see money wasted and literally thrown away; heat, which is as surely money as a bank bill, escaping at every crack and crevice, and steam blowing out and working disadvantageously, as to the application and developement of it, as if it had not cost years of toil and study to perfect; while the owners of such concerns, either ignorant of the state of affairs, or else having no time to attend to it now, sit unconcernedly by, not knowing that their lives and property are at the mercy of a man who, good enough in his way, is yet wholly unfit for the office he holds.

This is no fancy sketch or highly wrought statement colored for effect; it is speaking most strictly within bounds. We can point to establishments in this City where unsafe steam pressure is employed, and will continue to be, until it finally ends in disaster and ruin. We can point out places where the engines, beautifully designed and executed in their several details, are nothing but a mass of slime and grease from bed-plate to cylinder-head, the deposit of no one knows how many weeks of inattention and neglect, whilst a stolid Milesian sits calmly by, as though rather admiring the state of things than otherwise. When such is the case where everything is visible, where is the necessity of looking among the usually unsearched portions of the machine, the boiler and appendages, for safety and economy. There is not a more peculiar element in the world than steam in its action, and to it and its results, society at large owes more of its civilization and progress in the arts and sciences than to any other mechanical force. Why not, then, instead of letting it deteriorate and diminish in effect and usefulness, work it still higher up in the scale and make it more available still?

It is not the intention to go into an abtruse scientific paper, but to call public attention to the flagrant abuses practiced, and show the remedy. It is not at this age of the world that steam has become uncontrollable, and boilers suddenly built of "very bad iron," and a host of other technicalities trumped up to account for a matter which lies upon the surface; and it is apparent to those least interested in the subject that the reform must come from those continually using it. Engineers, as a body, should command the respect and esteem of the community in a preëminent degree, and be held to a strict accountability for that which is intrusted to them. We say *Engineers*, but there is a vast difference between the name and those representing it. It is a common thing, and, generally speaking, the rule rather than the exception, to hire men to run engines and do multifarious duties beside—to saw at a bench, or what not, and at the same time look after the Titan which labors beside them. Now, surely this is wrong, and ought not to be. If a man *be* an engineer, he must give his time and attention to that solely and alone; he has no business to be anywhere, or [at any thing which will divert his attention from his boiler and engine. If he does, sooner or later accident is the result, or else a woful mismanagement and want of economy in the use of power. We know of engines in the City which owners look upon with pride, admiring their polish, &c., which are not doing at all the duty which they should do, or would, in the hands of those who are masters of their profession. When, from the ignorance of the parties in charge, the engine lags a little and does not perform its work, out goes the ball on the safety valve and steam is raised to compensate for it. It would be laughable, if it were a matter for jest, to see the exertions of men to keep their engines going, whilst the little mouse which makes the mountain labor is plainly to be seen. These men must get a living somewhere, and if there were no demand for their services they would soon seek employ elsewhere. Every manufacturer will bear witness to the truth of the assertion, that an advertisement for an engineer will result in filling his office with a mob of half-grown men and boys, who all produce reference and testimonials as to character and capacity, and who confidently undertake duties of which they cannot have but the slightest possible experience. How do they get this superficial knowledge? they must have been employed *somewhere* to get a mere jargon of technicalities, which they run glibly over, and make outsiders believe they are really desirable persons. To these are entrusted the use of oil, fuel, and property which has cost the manufacturer many a hard dollar.

In the item of fuel alone, enough is wasted every year to make a handsome revenue throughout the various factories. As for looking inside of the boilers and removing scale and incrustation which collect, to the ultimate destruction of them, they can't do that, because they don't know enough. How many manufacturers could come forward and tell the tale of a grievous bill of repairs for burnt boilers and new water bottoms, caused solely by the most reprehensible neglect? There is no excuse for a burnt boiler, and no proprietor should take one. The boiler is unquestionably the immediate seat of the power, as a mere breakage of machinery rarely occasions loss of life; the reverse is the case in steam generating apparatus.

Another fruitful cause of mischief is the practice of employing needlessly high pressure. Steam at 80, 90 and 100 pounds per square inch is not by any means uncommon, and if we reckon that steam gauges show rather less than the actual pressure, we can conceive of what power is in every street and vault in the City, and this, with boilers patched and mended until they are no longer able to bear the strain. It is conceded that to obtain the necessary elasticity and expansive force of steam, high pressure is required, but even with this load on the safety valve the object of expansion, and consequent economy in fuel is not attained, as for example, the proprietors of any given place employ steam as a motor by reason of increased prosperity and facilities for business, they double their machinery, consequently the engine which was formerly amply large enough for the work is no longer so; instead of simply increasing the bore of the cylinder, and adding to the power in that way, they run up the pressure on the piston; under this state of things there is a steady and continual demand for steam on the boiler which it is unable to supply; cut offs are inoperative, and an evil instead of benefit, and a use of fuel which is certainly marvelously liberal.

It is impossible to get the proper work out of an engine or boiler when both are overloaded. The fuel, instead of burning slowly away, and roasting, so to speak, upon the grates, flies with half-consumed gases and vapors out of the chimney, instead of maintaining the proper combustion which is necessary in so eminently a scientific and philosophical machine as the boiler and engine. As has been remarked, the cylinders are in many cases too small for the work required, and are a continual source of trouble and perplexity.

There is urgent need of a thorough and radical reform from Alpha to Omega. Public safety as well as private enterprise imperitively demand it; and the most immediate relief is in the employment of suitable and safe men in preference to the mere tyro who is content to work for a pittance; and men can be found if there is any demand for their services. It is not so much a matter of legislation as of individual attention. If all parties employing engineers took care to see that they had a really good and efficient person who had served his time at the trade, and had had experience in the control of steam, it would do more towards checking the evils complained of than years of enactments and decrees, save it be in the matter of Inspectors, which was taken up some weeks ago in the Board of Aldermen, and has since been unheard of. There is no lack of men in the profession, conscientious, indefatigable men, who strive for their reputation and the interests of their employers; but for one such who gets employment, there are hundreds of the same class, who, from sheer despair at the small sum offered, seek other occupations. The employment of such men would, if it served no other purpose, be at least the means of fastening the blame somewhere, and some one be held responsible for the death and dismay caused.

In conclusion we would remark, that although every case of explosion which has occurred of late can be traced to carelessness, we would not say that boilers never blow up when all things are apparently in good order;—because they do. It is a matter which has never (save in the absence of water) been satisfactorily accounted for; but explosions from this source are not a tithe of those arising from the causes already mentioned. There is always in these boilers that blow up "plenty of water;"—some three or four enterprising individuals had just tried it (which fact alone shows something wrong) and found it "all right," whatever that may mean. Super-heated steam, "ozone," or "auzone," electricity, and a long array of formidable terms, have had the trouble laid at their door; but the chief cause in most cases will be found—unreliable men and reckless owners.

OUR NAVY.

The Troublesome "Square Blue Flag."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A special authority of Congress conferred upon Captains, *when in command of squadrons*, the title of "Flag Officers;" and the President of the United States authorized the Secretary of the Navy to inaugurate a "plain blue flag" as the insignia of their rank.

The "general order" issued by the Secretary of the Navy, under date of May 18, 1858, says:

"It is hereby ordered that, in lieu of the broad pendant now worn by Flag Officers in command of squadrons, *they shall wear a plain blue flag*," &c., &c.

There can be no doubt that it was *originally* intended that the "plain blue flag" should be worn at the *mainmast-head*, where the "broad-pendant" was worn, as the insignia of *the highest rank afloat* in any of the navies of the world—the flag of an Admiral; thereby placing, and very properly, too, our Commanders of Squadrons upon a footing with those of other nations. Jealousies among the Senior Captains of our navy, however, soon arose, simply because those who had previously commanded squadrons had only worn a "broad pendant;" and there was, besides, a considerable competition among that class for commands with the "plain blue flag," upon its being established.

The first difficulty that occurred under this new order was in the harbor of Boston, when the United States steam-frigate *Colorado*, the flag-ship of the Home Squadron, and bearing the "plain blue flag" of Flag-Officer MCINTOSH at the mizzen, was ordered there for the purpose of exchanging that ship for the *Roanoke*. Upon the arrival of the *Colorado*, Commodore STRINGHAM, then in command of the Boston Navy-yard, but who was not entitled to wear a "plain blue flag," communicated to Flag-officer MCINTOSH a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to one of inquiry from Commodore STRINGHAM; the result of which was that Flag-Officer MCINTOSH was compelled to haul down the insignia of his command, although the Secretary of the Navy had *directed* that officer, upon his assuming the command of the Home Squadron, to hoist his flag on board the *Colorado*, designating that ship as the flag-ship of the Squadron; and further informed him that *the limits of his command* extended, in latitude, from the Banks of Newfoundland to the River Amazon. Was it not, therefore, to be correctly understood by Flag-Officer MCINTOSH that, while in the harbor of Boston, he *was strictly* within the limits of his command? But there happened to be in command of the Boston Navy-yard one who ranked Flag-officer MCINTOSH upon the Navy-Register; and, although the Commandant of that Yard could *not* wear a "plain blue flag," (because *not* entitled to do so,) he *would not permit* the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Squadron to wear the flag which he was entitled to wear, and which he was instructed by the Secretary of the Navy to hoist! Even had there existed a "red flag"—the next in order, (under the broad-pendant regulation,) or, a "white flag," the lowest, Flag-officer MCINTOSH *could not have worn either*,—simply because Commodore STRINGHAM, the Commandant of the Boston Navy-yard, had never worn a "plain blue flag!" Nothwithstanding this early foreshadowing of trouble, no *other flag*, to designate first, second, or even third, in command, was ordered by the Navy Department; nor, indeed, was any further notice taken of this important matter, until the 26th September, 1859, when the Secretary of the Navy issued the following "General Order:"

"Captains in command of Navy-yards, who, by order of the Department, have commanded a squadron, will be allowed to wear the Flag authorized by the General Order of May 18,1858,on the receiving ship attached to the station. Should there be no receiving ship attached to the station, then at any suitable place in the Navy-yard under their command.

The Senior Flag-officer of the Navy will wear his flag at the main."

The only officers reached (at present) by this General Order, are Flag-officer MCINTOSH, who is now in command of the Pensacola Navy-yard, and Commodore BREESE, in command of the New-York Navy-yard.

Upon the arrival, off the Pensacola Navy-yard of the Flag-ship *Roanoke*, bearing the "plain blue flag" of Flag-officer MCLUNEY, the next difficulty occurred. It appears that no order had been issued by the Navy Department upon the subject of the two "plain blue flags" being worn within sight of each other; and it was, no doubt, presumed by Flag-officer MCCLUNEY that, as the Commandant of the Yard wore *his* "plain blue flag" upon a flag-staff *on shore*, *he* (MCCLUNEY) might with perfect propriety wear *his* "plain blue flag" *afloat*; particularly so as he had been instructed by the Secretary of the Navy that "*Captains, when in command of Squadrons*, SHALL WEAR *a plain blue flag!*" Not so, however. The Commandant of the Yard referred the matter to the Secretary of the Navy; and we are informed the Secretary decided that *two* "plain blue flags could *not* fly within sight of each other; but failed to say whether Flag-officer MCCLUNEY was entitled to, and authorized to wear, a "plain red flag." No other flag than the blue has ever been allowed.

These difficulties between officers of high grade in our Navy could not take place if there was a proper mode of ascertaining and fixing, indisputably, their respective rank. The Navy Department should put it forever at rest, either by the adoption of the additional *red* and *white* flags, to designate second or third in command, or by *abolishing altogether* the "plain blue flag;" which, by the way, it was understood at the time of its *substitution* for the "broad pendant," *was intended only for "Captains when in command of squadrons!"* The whole thing is now perverted from its intended use; for, instead of being for *that class of officers*, (who command squadrons,) it seems to be *only for Captains, when in command of navy-yards, who have commanded a squadron"—not who command one.*

It is to be hoped that, in view of these constantly recurring difficulties—often involving unpleasant personalities—between officers of high rank in our Navy, in command afloat as well as on shore, there may be now some definite and proper action taken upon the subject by the Navy Department; for the insignia of their rank and command is a matter of just pride among them. That is the sole object of this communication.

Yours, very faithfully.

LITERARY.

Catalogues of sales of coins, autographs and private libraries, to be disposed of this Spring, are in preparation. In addition to those of the APPLETONS and BANGS, MERWIN & Co., Messrs. LEAVITT & Co. have issued their semi-annual Trade-Sale Catalogue, a volume of 380 pages, comprising 8,000 distinct titles, and about 1,000,000 volumes. This sale will commence on Thursday, 29th instant, continuing for a week. Messrs. THOMAS & SONS, of Philadelphia, have also put forth a catalogue of valuable invoices.

The first volume of the new edition of BALZAC'S Novels will be issued in about a month.

The new "Irving buildings," in course of erection at Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, above the Metropolitan Hotel, is to be a literary *dépôt*, very much after the pattern of the APPLETONS' present building. BANGS, MERWIN & Co., the auctioneers, whose hammer knocks down cargoes of books, will remove thither, and occupy the second floor. The firm of SMITH, WOODMAN & Co., publishers of educational books, will also occupy rooms. Mr. CHARLES B. NORTON, turned out of APPLETONS' by the pressure of merchandise, also takes refuge there; and the London Stereoscopic Company will find quarters in the same building. The occupants are to furnish a handsome bronze bust of WASHINGTON IRVING for the adornment of the house.

The new English edition of BULWER'S novels has found its way to the New-York market. Three volumes are already out, viz: *The Caxtons* and *My Novel*. The style is small octavo, and remarkably neat and attractive. The *Hamlet* of 1603 and 1604 also came out in the last steamer. The texts of the two editions are printed in parallel columns, and the typography is excellent.

The *Cornhill Magazine* is getting into excellent favor among American readers, if we may judge by the rapid exhaustion of the supplies at the foreign booksellers'; to say nothing of the general verdict of those who receive it to their own address, depending upon no agency to secure a copy. The first number was sold in a very brief space of time, and the City dealers have pretty generally ordered a new supply, with increased orders for the coming numbers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOUTH AND NORTH. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. ABBEY & ABBOTT.

The tone of conciliation and kindness which pervades Mr. ABBOTT'S account of a trip to Cuba and the South, made last December, and of the impressions received by the author at the time with regard to Slavery, will tend to mollify the hostility which his free expression of opinion may excite. The first part of the volume consists of a journal giving the experiences and reflections of the writer. Of necessity he saw little in his journey of the actual working of Slavery, beyond what might be caught up in a speedy transit by railroad and steamer. He saw the country and its degree of culture, the houses and churches, the people and the property, and the newspapers, with their advertisements of human auction sales, and their Pro-Slavery pleas; but he spent no time on plantations, informing himself by actual inspection of the condition of the negro and of society at the South; he brings to us very little, in short, that we did not know before. The latter part of the book is a discourse, forcible, but not harsh, on the present aspect of political affairs. He dwells upon the aggressions of the South, exposes the fruits and philosophy of Slavery, enlarges upon the comparative results to the South and to the North of a dissolution of the Union, which he holds would be the sure forerunner of the emancipation of the slave, and declares that

"It certainly would be much better to adopt this measure, (Disunion,) than to live in such a state of warfare as now exists. But when we remember that there are only two hundred thousand men who make all the trouble; and that if any power of moral suasion can be brought to bear upon them, so that they can be induced to pay their laborers honest wages, all our discord is at an end, it does seem absurd that this Union, formed with so much care and promising such blessings to the world, should be dismembered through the avarice and the folly of such a trivial band of mischief-makers. I once heard of a train of cars being stopped by grass-hoppers. They lit in such numbers upon the rails that, crushed by the locomotive, they so greased the track that the ponderous engine could not move. The obstruction, real as it was, struck every one as supremely ridiculous. Shall the United States of America be arrested in their glorious career, by two hundred thousand slave-holders, who insist upon flogging instead of paying their servants?"

The selections are a fair example of Mr. ABBOTT'S style. He concludes with the expression of a fervent hope that "the execrable institution, the last relic of barbaric ages which still lingers among us, may speedily go down; but not in a sea of flame and blood."

THE SLAVEHOLDER ABROAD. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia.

The author of this work, transporting himself on the wings of imagination to England, with his negro slave, writes a series of familiar letters to a friend in Georgia, in which he describes fictitious scenes and incidents supposed to occur in the Queen's dominions, and the remarks to the disparagement of British institutions with which his ever-present chattel, on all possible occasions, edifies him. The object of the writer is to institute a comparison "between the state of morals and of crime among the people of a slaveholding community, and of those of Great Britain." To this end he has clipped from English books, periodicals and newspapers, police reports of crime in London and elsewhere, and articles relating thereto, and makes a full exhibit of "the ills which flesh is heir to" in that country. The picture of depravity in English society is strongly drawn, but the scope of the book permits only that the dark side shall appear. It would be very easy to present a hideous representation of life in New-Orleans, drawn exclusively from accounts in the newspapers of isolated cases of wretchedness, poverty and evil-doing. The work proves nothing, and has not the merit of being well-written.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Report of the Commissioners of the Central Park in Reply to the Inquiries of the State Senate.

To the Honorable the Senate of the State of New-York:

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, in response to the request contained in the preamble and resolutions, adopted by the Senate on the 3d instant, respectfully report:

The act creating said Board was passed the 17th day of April, 1857. On the 30th of the same month, the Board proceeded to organize under its provisions. On the 13th day of October, 1857, after various preliminary measures, preparatory to the commencement of their work, the Board determined to offer, by public advertisement, premiums for the four designs for laying out the ground of the Park, which should be chosen by the Board.

After an exhibition of the plans for several weeks, in order that a full study and examination of their respective merits might be had by the members of the commission, the Board on the 28th of April, 1858, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thirty-three plans, from No. 1 to 33, now on exhibition for the proposed improvement of the Central Park, are regularly before us, in pursuance of the proposals of this Board, and that the selection of the four premium plans be confined to the same—

By the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Dillon, Russell, Butterworth, Gray, Hutchins, Green, Elliott, Strong, Hogg, Belmont—10.

NOES—Mr. Fields.

A further resolution was then adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk call the roll, and that each Commissioner, as his name is called, designate the number of the plan he votes for, for the first prize.

The Board proceeded in accordance with this resolution, and with the following result:

Messrs. Dillon, 30; Russell, 33; Butterworth, 33; Gray, 33; Hutchins, 26; Fields, 30; Green, 33; Elliott, 33; Strong, 33; Hogg, 33; Belmont, 30.

For No. 33, 7; for No. 30, 3; for No. 26, 1—11.

To plan No. 33, in general accordance with which the Park is now being constructed, was, therefore, awarded the first premium.

At a meeting of the Board, held on the 18th of May, 1858, nearly three weeks after the award of the premiums, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That plan No. — is hereby adopted by the Board as the plan for the Central Park, subject to such modifications as may be from time to time ordered by this Board.

The following members voting in the affirmative:

AYES—Messrs. Dillon, Butterworth, Gray, Green, Strong, Hogg—6

And a motion to insert "No. 33" in the blank was adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Russell, Butterworth, Gray, Green, Strong, Hogg—6.

NAY—Mr. Dillon—1.

ABSENT—Messrs. Hutchins, Belmont and Elliott.

The reasons for the adoption of this plan were that the Board deemed it eminently adapted to the ground, and that it seemed to comprehend, in a far greater degree than any other plan presented, provision for the present and future requirements of a great public pleasure-ground, while at the same time it was peculiarly adjusted to the prospective exigencies of commerce, and the current business of a great city.

The plan having been thus adopted, and the work prosecuted for nearly twelve months in accordance therewith, the Board proceeded with it because it would, in 1859, have been wasteful, destructive to the beauty of the Park, and exceedingly unwise to have adopted any other course, and to have pieced out the then various half-completed structures on any new plan; and further, the Board, in those parts of the work that were then approaching completion, found abundant reason for satisfaction with their choice of plan, and had been fully justified in this choice, by the unbiased judgment of men versed in all the arts combined in the Park, as well as by the very general approbation of the public.

These, in brief, are the reasons why the Commissioners accepted the plan on which the Park is being constructed, and why they have persevered after the passage of the act of 1859, in the execution of the plan so adopted. * * *

To the Legislature of 1859, as well as repeatedly to the Common Council of the City of New-York, the Board have, in their communications, shown that the sum of money at their command was insufficient to construct the Park.

Foreseeing the inadequacy of the fund at their disposal for the completion of the Park in a manner commensurate with the necessities of this Metropolis, or with the expectations of its citizens, the Board presented, during the past year, a communication to the Common Council of the City of New York, for its approval of an application to the Legislature for an additional sum of money, the annual interest of which should not exceed $150,000, from which communication the following is extracted:

"The Commissioners, in conduct of the work at the Park, have been governed by the conviction that permanency, thoroughness, and substantiality of structure, are in the end of true economy. Much more extended apparent completeness might perhaps have been attained by the amount of money that has been expended, but the work would have wanted the characteristics that now render it so durable and so generally satisfactory.

Much that is out of sight could have been dispensed with, and the same external appearance of finish attained. It would have been, however, that sort of completeness that, as is the case with most of our public works, would have required several years to finish, and at very greatly increased expense over the cost of a thorough structure at the outset. The extended system of drainage, so essential to the salubrity of the Park, and so important to the vegetation that is to adorn it, does its effectual work unseen. The preparation of the ground before planting the trees, might have been accomplished with less expenditure, but high cultivation and fertilization is the preparation for the growth of a century. No part of this island can compare with the area of the Central Park for completeness of drainage, either surface or subterranean; and the City authorities, as well as the property owners of the vicinity, would do well, before the work of building the City in the neighborhood of the Park to inquire whether modifications of the present method of City drainage might not with advantage be made.

It has not been unknown to the Board that the completion of the Park on such a basis was not practicable within the sum provided by the Legislature; they have preferred to do the work well, make a park to equate to the necessities of a great City, by a sufficient expenditure of money, rather than shape off a mere field inalubrious and unattractive, within the limits of the sum at present at their disposal.

In anticipation of the necessity of legislative action, a special Committee of this Board, during the last Summer, examined this subject in detail, and in a report to the Board, present a very careful estimate of the probable cost of completing the Park.

From the investigations of the Committee, and from subsequent experience, the Board conclude that application should be made to the Legislature to grant the authority to create and issue of the Central Park Improvement Fund a further sum, the annual interest of which shall not exceed $150,000, and the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park respectfully request such action of your Honorable Body as shall express a concurrence and approval in such application."

The request received the concurrence of both branches of the Common Council, and in pursuance thereof the present bill is now before the Legislature.

So far as this question is one of mere expenditure of money, it is believed that the interests of the corporate authorities of the City, the tax-payers, and the citizens at large require the speedy completion of this spacious pleasure ground. Without entering upon any detail on this point, the Board will only quote a brief extract from a late report of the Comptroller, the chief financial officer of the City, to the Common Council. It is in these words:

"The increase in the amount of taxes accruing to the City in consequence of the enhancement in value of real estate situated in the upper part of this island, over and above the former value of the land now withdrawn from taxation, on account of the opening of this noble Park, will, it is thought, afford more than sufficient means for the payment of interest on the debt incurred for its purchase and improvement, without any increase in the general rate of taxation."

The Organization of the large forces engaged in the great variety of concurrent and interlacing operations of construction, in such manner that each class may be effectively occupied, and a faithful return of the time of every individual secured, has required very perfect arrangements, and such as could be readily adjusted to the constantly occurring changes in the work.

This organization intimately affects the outgo of the money, and upon its fidelity, and upon the vigor that pervades it, depend the results that are obtained from the means expended. The construction of the Park, in all departments, has been characterized by thorough system, and efficiency, and economy, and has not only been satisfactory to the Board, but, it is believed, has commanded the warm approval of experienced constructors and of the public.

About 10,500 persons have had employment on the Park at different times since its commencement.

Four thousand four hundred and thirty-five were employed during last year.

The force is paid in specie regularly every fortnight.

The preamble to the resolution adopted by the Senate, represents the Commissioners of the Central Park as applying "to the Legislature for the sum of $5,000,000 for the laying out, regulation and government of the Park, namely, $2,500,000 for the laying out, and $2,500,000 for the care and government of the Park, or the annual interest on that sum, being $150,000 per annum."

Inasmuch as the Commissioners have made no application for any such sum as $5,000,000, it is apparent that the preamble and resolutions were drawn under a misapprehension of the terms of the bill now before the Senate, and that part of the preamble which states that the Commissioners apply for "two and a half millions, for the care and government of the Park, or the annual interest on that sum," shows that the same idea of governing the Park, and of its care after completion, by borrowing and expending a principal sum, still had possession of the mind of the framer of the preamble. To say that, because the sum of $150,000 is asked for to meet current expenses, therefore the Board either sat for or add to the cost of the Park a principal sum, of which this is the interest, is like saying that the owner of a country seat, who expends in the course of the year one thousand dollars in keeping his grounds, adds thereby to their cost a principal sum, of which $1,000 is the interest.

A single glance at the bill before the Senate discovers its objects. They are briefly these:

The first and second section provides for the creation by the Common Council of the City of New-York, of a stock or fund of $833,333 33, in each of three years, for the purpose of completing the Central Park, and for the payment of the interest on this stock. There is no provision of the bill raising the money; its raising is provided for through the authorities of the City, in customary modes.

The third section provides for raising by the Board of Supervisors in the City of New-York, by tax, an annual sum as may be required, not exceeding $150,000 in any one year, for the maintenance and government of the Park—for the current expenses of the Park. This provision supplies the omission in the law of 1857, which has compelled the Board to maintain and govern for nearly three years, out of the principal fund provided by that law.

In addition to these expenses of keeping and maintaining the Park, are to be added sundry other expenses, not absolutely essential to a Park, but required by public convenience.

The necessary expense to render Fifty-ninth-street, which bounds the Park on the south, and through which the Park will be reached by the greater number of its visitors, a convenient access to the Park, will not be less than about $25,000.

The expense of construction of roads, for facilitating business travel and traffic across the Park, in such manner as not to impede the pleasure travel of the Park, though not strictly a portion of the Park, yet is a great necessity.

To omit these improvements would be a mistake that it would be difficult and expensive to repair. It has been constantly urged in the Board, that the expense of their construction should be separated in the accounts of the Board from other expenditures, with the view of making it the subject of an application for the amount of funds expended in their construction.

The proposed addition to the North end of the Park of about sixty five acres, as also of the area comprised within the grounds of the late State Arsenal of some six acres, will occasion a large additional expenditure of money.

It is also well known, that up to a time shortly anterior to the passage of the Act of 1857, the City had no authority to issue stocks at a rate exceedidg five per cent., and that these stocks are saleable. This rate of interest would have given the Board $2,600,000, whereas they were issued bearing six per cent., and yielded but $1,666,666, or a difference of $333,333.

All these circumstances have either diminished the fund at the disposal of the Board, or have thrown upon that fund large expenses, probably not contemplated at the time of the passage of the law, but essential to the perfection of the work committed to the charge of the Board.

Nor is it possible, that the expenditures of a great work like this can be accurately estimated beforehand.

The Legislature could not foresee these contingencies, or other exigencies of the work which were to spring up in its progress; the law of 1857 can only be properly construed as expressing the intention of the Legislature to do all it could intelligently do, which was to fix a limit, not what the Park was to cost, but to specify and limit the amount of the annual interest of the sum that at the outset should be placed at the disposal of the Commissioners.

The plan was adopted in 1858, and in 1859 its principal features were in progress. The fact, that after he plan was adopted, and rocks riven, lakes excavated, trees planted, drains laid, drives graded, walks made, bridges erected, on that plan, the Legislature should, after all this had been done, again say in 1859, that no plan "shall be adopted, for the laying out, regulation, and government," &c., re-enacting the section of 1857, *totidem verbis*, (excepting the addition of $25,000 to the sum of the interest, the principal of which might be expended,) would seem to be conclusive, that the intention of the Legislature was not to set aside the plan of 1857, to require the adoption of another, but to authorize a further expenditure of about $400,000 in carrying out the plan already adopted.

Did the law of 1859 contemplate the adoption of another plan, or did it contemplate the carrying out of the plan already adopted? If the latter, then the plan already adopted has the express recognition, sanction, and approval of the Legislature.

The Board, in reply to the paragraph No. 4 of the resolution, requesting "the names of the Commissioners voting upon the question of doing work by contract or by day's work," respectfully state, that the first action of the Board, authorizing the employment of laborers by the day, was on the 28th of July, 1857.

On the question then before the Board:

Messrs. Russell, Butterworth, Gray, Hutchins, Elliott and Hogg voted in the affirmative.

Messrs. Dillon, Fields and Green in the negative.

This negative vote was given, it is believed, on the ground that the Commissioners had not then realized any money to pay with.

The next time the subject of employing more men by day's work came before the Board was on the 8th of September, 1857. Messrs. Cooley, Dillon, Russell, Butterworth, Fields, Green, Strong and Hogg being present, though the ayes and noes were not called, seem to have been unanimous in favor of such employment.

From this time onward, at various times, the force of day laborers, mechanics, cartmen, &c., was increased and decreased from time to time, as the work required.

On the 15th July, 1858, in the midst of the most active operations then proceeding in all departments of the work, in the height of the active working season, with a force of mechanics, day laborers, cartmen and others, of about 1,500 men employed, the following resolution was proposed:

Resolved, That the works for drainage, trenching and irrigation, the excavation and construction of ponds and lakes, and the construction of the Drive, Side and Walk, and all other works upon the Park, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Board, be done by contract; and that the architect-in-chief report to this Board working plans, with specifications for each of such works.

Upon this resolution, the vote was:

AYES—Messrs. Dillon and Belmont—2.

NAYS—Messrs. Russell, Gray, Green, Strong—4.

(Five members being absent.)

At the next meeting, Mr. FIELDS obtained by unanimous consent, leave to have it entered on the minutes that, if he had been present, he would have voted in the affirmative.

This action of the Board is presumed to be that respecting which inquiry is made in paragraph No. 4 of the resolutions of the Senate.

The resolutions call for "The items of the plan which the Board has resolved to strike out or omit."

So far as formally determined by action of the Board, the parts of the original plan which have been omitted, are as follows:

1. An entrance road at Sixtieth-street on Eighth-avenue, and an entrance on Fifty-ninth-street between Sixth and Seventh avenues. A single entrance at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue has been substituted for these. This has involved the filling of a piece of low ground between Fifty ninth-street and Sixty-second-street, adjoining Eighth-avenue, the expense of which—as well as the objectionable character of this entrance, owing to the meeting of various angles at the intersection of the Eighth-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street, and Bloomingdale Road—was intended to be avoided by the original plan. The advantages of the course finally adopted seemed, the judgment of the Board, to warrant the additional expense.

2. The entrance at One Hundred and Third-street of the original plan has been transferred to One Hundreth street. This change was made upon the recommendation of the designers of the original plan, in consequence of the extension of the limits of the Park, authorized by the Legislature in 1859.

"Which of the items, if any, are essential, and which of them are non-essential?"

There are now in use about 3½ miles of carriage-road, firm smooth, of easy grades, and so drained and constructed as to be frost and storm-proof, and therefore available at any season of the year, being much the best road in the United States, although not superior to many in Europe. There are also already in use 7½ miles of firm, smooth and sustantially constructed walks. Both carriage-roads and walks are carried through rural grounds which have been well drained and freed from disagreeable objects, and whatever is likely to render the air impure. These grounds have been to some extent planted. What is essential to the definition of a Park is therefore provided, and the Board find it difficult to draw the distinction required by the Senate between the essential and the non-essentialities of the work remaining to be done, except with reference to their own standard, of what is fitting the common pleasure-ground of two millions of citizens. Every item of their estimated expenditure is essential to this ideal.

No one of them can be omitted without causing an incongruity, or leaving the Park incomplete. In the item for bridges, for instance, a considerable sum might be saved by the substitution of wood for stone or iron; but wooden bridges would be inconspicuous, after what has been already done. A larger sum might be saved by dispensing entirely with some of the proposed bridges; but this would leave incomplete a system of walks, drives, and rides, which has been partially realized, and of which each of the proposed bridges is a necessary member. It would also render much work that has been done useless, or destroy its original purpose.

The amount of money expended to 18th May, 1858, when the plan was adopted, was $163,534 00

The amount expended to Jan. 1, 1859, was 585,369 27

The amount expended to Jan. 1, 1860, was 1,766,615 74

The entire amount of drain tile thus far laid on the Central Park, not including vitrified pipe and other materials used in the sewerage of roads, is as follows:

Between 59th and 79th streets..... 121,892 feet

Between 79th and 96th streets..... 1 102 feet

Between 96th and 106th streets..... 21,929 feet

Total..... 144,923 feet

=27 440 miles.

This has cost the sum of $5 147 30,

=3½ cents per foot for all sizes.

The articles required for the Central Park are ordered by the Board, or referred to the Executive Committee, consisting of five members of the Board, and after being ordered by this Committee are purchased by its treasurer, with the aid of such person as he may employ for that purpose. Mr. B. F. CLARK and Mr. THOMAS HOGG are the only persons employed for such aid, with perhaps a rare exception, and for an amount rarely, if ever, exceeding at any one time $100. No person who makes purchases for the Central Park is connected in any way with any firm in the City of New-York or elsewhere, nor has any such person any pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, in any firm in this City or elsewhere, to the knowledge of the Board.

The amount expended for the purchase of materials, &c., from May 1, 1857, the date of the organization of the Board, to Jan. 1, 1858, was—

For materials of construction and tools.....	$1,940 03
For stationery and printing.....	648 13
Total from May 1, 1857, to Jan. 1, 1858..	$2,588 16
Expended from Jan. 1, 1858, to Jan. 1, 1859:	
For materials of construction and tools....	$60,186 32
For stationery and printing.....	3,425 79
For trees and plants.....	5,529 83
For manure.....	6,734 20
Total from Jan. 1, 1859 to Jan. 1, 1860..	$75,876 14
Expended from Jan. 1, 1859, to Jan 1, 1860:	
For materials of construction and tools....	$191,940 55
For trees and plants.....	12,491 09
For stationery and printing.....	5,718 60
For Manure.....	7,204 60
Total from Jan. 1, 1859, to Jan. 1, 1860.	$219,454 84

Total expenditure for purchases from May 1, 1857, to Jan. 1, 1860, was... $297,919 10

The Board desires to express its firm conviction that the $2,500,000 specified in the bill now before the Senate, is fully adequate to the completion of the Park in such a manner as shall be acceptable to the public, and worthy the City of New York; and in asking for the present amount, the Board are governed by the belief that no additional or further sum will ever be required or asked for by them. Much of the information required by your honorable body has called for difficult and extensive computations, and has necessarily occupied time in its preparation.

The Board has herein endeavored to lay the information required before the Senate as promptly as was practicable; they feel and urge upon the Legislature the immense importance of an early provision of law to enable the Common Council of New-York to provide the Board with means necessary to prosecute their work during the present month, and are gratified at the evidences of the deep interest that the progress of this great work of the metropolis has excited in the minds of the representatives of the people of the whole State.

The months of March and April are the planting months of Spring, trees are purchased and on their way to the Park; the regular forces of the Park are waiting for employment.

To conduct extensive operations in any department of the Park requires previous provision of materials and organization of men. All these circumstances impress upon the Board the serious consequences of delay, yet the Commissioners cheerfully tender to your honorable body all the facilities in their power for obtaining the fullest information as to all departments of their work, as they believe that to spread information of this work in all its details is to attract to its beauties new troops of admirers, and to confer upon its management an increase of the friendly regards and confidence of the people.

Respectfully submitted, by order of the Board,

R. M. BLATCHFORD,

President of the Board of Com. of the Central Park.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.

NEW-YORK, March 8, 1860.

SCIENTIFIC.

Discoveries in Science—Scientific Publications, &c.

The most striking evidence of what an enormous *rôle* Science has come to play in the scheme of modern civilization is furnished in the statistics of scientific periodical publications. There are now over SIX HUNDRED periodicals exclusively devoted to speculative and experimental science! Among the chief French scientific issues are the elaborate *Comptes Rendus*, the *Annales du Musèum*, the *Repertoire de Chimie*, etc. Germany contributes endless *Archiv—Archiv der Natur geschichte*, *der Mathematik*, LIEBIG'S *Annalen*, POGGENDORFF'S *Annalen*. Foremost among British publications are the *London, Edinburg and Dublin Journal of Science* and the *Edinburg New Philosophical Journal*; while *Silliman's Journal*, *Runkle's Mathematical Monthly*, etc., chronicle scientific advance in the United States. Taking into account the well-defined relations between speculative opinions and the practical achievements of a nation, the stupendous significance of the millionfold discoveries, researches and experiments recorded in these scientific journals becomes apparent. It is not too much to say that the whole surface and substance of modern life is undergoing a ceaseless transformation through the manifold ministries which science is daily embodying in the forms and operations of manufacture and of art.

In Light, science seems on the verge of important discoveries: M. NIEPCE has succeeded, so to speak, in bottling up its actinic power: and Mr. SMITH exhibited to the British Association an apparatus for producing colors by means of alternate impressions of light and darkness. His experiments harmonize with the poetic scientific view put forth by GOETHE in his *Theory of Colors*.

M. BUNSEN, by his investigations into the laws which regulate the distribution, on the earth's surface, of the chemical activity emanating from the sun, is laying the foundation of a new and important branch of science. In a recent paper he establishes a general and absolute standard of comparison for the chemical action of light, and enters into the consideration of the quantitative relations of the chemical action effected by direct and diffusive sunlight. In this association the profound investigations of Prof. PEIRCE, of Cambridge, touching the influence of the solar rays in the formation of continents, will be remembered. Indeed, many indications go to show that we are on the threshold of an august series of discoveries on the philosophy of light.

In the last number of the *Annales de Chémie* M. CAHOURS publishes a most elaborate article on the *Organo-Metallic Radicals*, in which he adds to the evidence in favor of considering the metals as compound bodies, perhaps all of them modifications or different states of one and the same substance.

On the occasion of the last distribution of prizes at the French Academie dés Sciences, one of the chief awards was to M. R. LUTHER, for the discovery of "the only planet of the year," the *Maemosyne*—the fifty-seventh of the group of telescopic planets between Mars and Jupiter, and the eighth discovered by LUTHER.

Mr. DARWIN'S remarkable work on the *Origin of Species*, (Origin of the Species the American publishers persist in styling it,) has not had the advantage, or disadvantage, of being forced into popularity by the cry of heresy. But whatever may be one's intellectual attitude towards his biologic doctrine, it is impossible not to be charmed with the delightful *tone*—the fine atmosphere of the book. The statement is a felicitous mingling at once of nerve and *naïveté*. As to his philosophy, it is significant as exhibiting one of the many tendencies to recognize the continuous operation of uniform causes. The growth of this idea is the culminating point of modern science, and none was ever calculated to be more fertile in important practical results.

Close upon the heels of Mr. DARWIN'S book comes a quarto by Dr. HOOKER, of the Royal Gardens, Kew, on *The Flora of Australia, its Origin, Affinities and Distribution*, which is a masterly production, quite worthy the name of the author. This work proposes to do for Botany that which DARWIN does for Zoology—namely, to show that species as such are not created and immutable, but are derivative and mutable. Dr. HOOKER takes this ground for the reason "that whatever opinion a natural at may have adopted with regard to the origin and variation of species, every candid mind must admit that the facts and arguments upon which he has grounded his convictions require revision, since the recent publication by the Linnæan Society of the ingenious and original reasonings and theories of Mr. DARWIN and Mr. WALLACE.

The London *Philosophical Magazine* for February contains an important paper by Prof. LE CONTE, of Columbia, S. C., on "The Correlation of Physical, Chemical and Vital Force." The same journal has a remarkable contribution by Prof. CHALLIS, towards a "Theory of Molecular Forces."

The new Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge is making rapid progress. One wing is nearly ready to receive collections. During his Summer trip in Europe, AGASSIZ made large and important acquisitions for the Museum in addition to the vast stores already awaiting an occasion for display. Besides a superb suite of fossil crustacea, AGASSIZ was so fortunate as to purchase at Heidelberg the collection of fossils from which BRONN'S *Lethæa Geognostica* was composed. This collection contains the original specimens of the first and most important writers on Palæontology.

The startling series of discoveries of Flint Implements in the "Drift" at Amiens and Abbeville, in the northwest of France, continues to fix the attention of European Archæologues and Geologists. The last number of the *Athenæum* publishes a letter from Mr. HENSLOW, who had previously been skeptical on the score, that he can no longer doubt the Flints are genuine vestiges of human industry, in undisturbed deposits. No Geologist now withholds his assent to their authenticity, and in a recent letter Prof. WORSAAE, of Copenhagen, has this passage: "I feel convinced that we are at the commencement of some of the most remarkable discoveries which have lately been made, and which certainly will have a great influence upon the rapid progress of National Archæology, and also upon its emancipation from old and new prejudices and from so-called historical theories."

M. ROSE publishes, in POGGENDORFF'S *Annalen*, a remarkable series of facts bearing on the origin of granites, and looking towards a radical reconstruction of the present doctrine of their genesis. It is known that the theory of WERNER on the Neptunian origin of granite was afterwards completely abandoned by geologists, and replaced by the Plutonic theory. The latter, however, has always met with adversaries, especially among chemists, and seems to have been shaken more and more during the last few years. M. FUCHS, M. BISCHOFF and others have contributed to raise doubts as to the tenability of this theory. Indeed, the hypothesis of the igneous origin of these rocks is incompatible with the actual state of chemical knowledge. Prof. ROSS thinks it probable that the elements of granite proceeded from an anterior rock which had an igneous origin, and which had assumed the crystalline state under the influence of water, heat and pressure. This theory has the advantage of explaining the absence of organic remains in granite.

Under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, "Some Hitherto Inedited Works of ROGER BACON" have just appeared. To the historical and philosophical student the works of the oppressed monk of the thirteenth century will always retain great value, containing as they do the inmost thought of a man who exercised so great an influence over the minds of mediæval England. Had there been no ROGER BACON, with his astonishing hints of physical science and his proofs of the worthlessness of scholasticism in dealing with it, how different an aspect might the whole fabric of modern civilization have worn!

An elegant edition of the complete works of KEPLER (*Joannis Kepleri, Astronomi, Opera Omnia*) is now being issued at Frankfort, under the editorship of CHARLES FRISCH. It is to be in 16 vols. 8vo., about half of which number is already published. It is a fact not generally known that twenty folio volumes of KEPLER'S unpublished MSS. lie in the library at St. Petersburgh. These EULER, LEXELL and KRAFT undertook to examine and publish, but the result of this examination has never appeared. The recent researches of Baron VON BRITTSCHWERT (*Kepler's Leben und Werken*) show that, in the midst of his most sublime labors, KEPLER spent five years in the defence of his poor old mother against a charge of witchcraft, and only by prolonged intercession did he succeed in saving her from fire and faggot!

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Adulterated Food—Liquors, Tea, Coffee—Discussions, &c.

The first half-hour of the time of the meeting was consumed by reading an elaborate paper by Prof. RUDEN upon the power of the wedge. At 8 o'clock the subject of the evening, viz., "The adulteration of food and drink," was taken up. Dr. STRPHENS read a paper upon the subject. He thought that the present aspect of our civilization, in regard to the adulteration of articles of food and drink, would be amusing to the philosopher, if it were not for the unmitigated dishonesty revealed, and the injury to life and health produced thereby. We were as a people inclined to bogus articles. We put bogus money in our pockets, trod in bogus shoes, clothed in bogus cloth, and wore bogus hats. We drank bogus coffee, with Canadian chickory, Ohio peas and New-England beans, for our breakfast. At our corner grocery we can buy coffee from eight to twenty cents per pound, according to our taste or the condition of our purse, and all from the same original bag of Java or Laguayra. We can purchase "Canton teas" in the market, where the proportion of genuine tea plant leaves to other shrubs and herbs and leaves, is about as 1 to 10. Perhaps we have palmed upon us a Water-street mixture of damaged teas, with clover leaves and a wisp of some highly-flavored article of tea, to illude the olfactory organs. Do we know how much logwood, or Nicaragua wood, we purchase with our Cayenne pepper?—how much Indian meal with our ginger?—and, with our other spices, how much of spice berries from which the essential oil has already been extracted by distillation. Good Yankee white-oak acorns are strangely metamorphosed into nutmegs, which otherwise, with care and culture, would have made splendid pasture oaks, and given to Yankee grandchildren the means of ship-building from native growth of timber. One may be pardoned for smoking a good Long Island cabbage, and for enjoying the pleasing illusion that he is indulging in a real Havana, but he submitted whether it would not be better and more conducive to true hygenics, to eat the cabbage and omit the smoking? In these days of cant and sharp driving of bargains, the satire of the following may not be too cutting: "John, have you sanded the sugar?" "Yes." "Watered the rum?" "Yes." "Dampered the tobacco?" "Yes." "Mealed the ginger?" "Yes." "Soltened the molasses?" "Yes." "Swept out the store?" "Yes." "Then come to prayers." The Doctor sat down amid the laughter and cheering of his auditory.

A member suggested the idea of connecting a laboratory with the Institute, in which could be analyzed articles of merchandise and their adulteration detected. He had conversed with an editor of one of the daily papers in the City, and had suggested the idea to him of sending a messenger around from store to store, gathering up samples of merchandise, having them analyzed, and publishing the result, but that the editor had declined to act upon the suggestion on the ground that it would subject him to libel suits—would be more productive of private injury than of public good.

A member called upon the scientific men present to concoct or suggest some simple test that a housewife of ordinary intelligence might use, whereby adulterated articles might be detected. He had noticed, himself, while drinking tea a few evenings since, that a drop of the tea standing upon his silver teaspoon for a few minutes, left a black mark upon the spoon. This he attributed to acute ation in the tea. He thought that if some such test was invented, that people would be led to drop the custom of buying poison even if it was cheap.

Dr. YOUNG made a short temperance speech, in which he stated that alcohol was a strong poison, and that a tablespoonful taken at once would kill a man. He did not care how much they adulterated coffee, they could not get anything in it much worse than coffee itself. He though the American race was suffering a decline produced by eating bread not sufficiently baked.

Mr. TIEBEN thought that the white flour now so much used was not manufactured properly. It was better to eat the wheat unground, than to eat it when so prepared that there is nothing left in it but starch and gluten. Brown bread was healthier, from the fact that the flour from which it is made is not so thoroughly refined and super-refined. But people were prejudiced against brown bread, because they thought it an inferior article. It did enable millers to grind inferior brands with it, as it would not show it so readily as would white flour. Corn mixed with flour, eaten, would digest in one-half the time required to digest superfine flour. Beans were good to adulterate flour with. Horse-beans were used for this purpose in England. In Europe it was common to eat coarse grain. The Scotch consume a great amount of oat-meal, and the health of the people was an evidence of the healthiness of oat-meal. It is not so much bad mixing or baking, as it is the superfine article.

Mr. WORTHY, a practical baker, produced a loaf of bread made of corn and rye-meal, which, at the suggestion of the President was cut up and passed around, much to the gratification of those in front of the house, and the envy of those in the back, where they could not get any. Mr. WORTHY could make bread from dark flour quite white by using oil of vitriol. In making crackers, if the dough happened to sour it was common to sweeten it by stirring in oil of vitriol. He could mix up flour with acids and while baking in the oven it would bleach the flour, and flour that cost $5 per barrel could in this way be made into bread as white as bread made from flour that cost $7 per barrel.

Mr. WORTHY used yeast exclusively in making his bread. He could make up six barrels of flour into bread from a teaspoonful of yeast, by mixing it with a tumbler of flour and water, letting it rise, and, before baking, adding more flour and water. This would occasion it to continue to rise until it again reached a point where it would fall. This process could be continued an unlimited length of time, and could be applied to an unlimited amount of flour. This bread could never sour, unless the rising process should be discontinued, and it was allowed to fall.

Prof. RUDEN said, that in the process of raising bread by yeast, a portion of the flour was lost by decomposing the flour and turning it into sugar and alcohol. Much of the starch of flour was turned to sugar, and a loss of flour was the result. The yeast plant is a fungus planted in the flour, and its life is supported by it. Fermentation is accompanied with the growth of the yeast plant. The fire of the oven, if hot enough, would terminate the life of the plant. But it is a question as to what degree of heat is required to kill it. Adulteration of food was greater now than formerly. When Dr. HASSEL and others, in London, by chemical analysis exposed adulterations, they found themselves immediately involved in suits for libel. He suggested the idea of having inspectors appointed by the State, but the Chairman dispelled the idea, by informing him that it had been done heretofore, but that experience had taught them to dread more the adulteration of the Inspector's virtue than the adulteration of the article itself.

Prof. SEELY said in reference to liquors, that he thought liquors in their pure state were more poisonous than when adulterated. He thought that men would one day agree with him, in deeming factitious liquors to be the best. Brandy with half water would certainly be better than pure brandy.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, it was resolved to continue the same subject for discussion at the next meeting of the Club.

Missions in Africa.

INTERESTING ADDRESS ON AFRICA BY BISHOP PAYNE, MISSIONARY BISHOP TO AFRICA FROM THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

On the occasion of a missionary meeting, a large audience assembled in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-square, Sunday evening. Rev. Messrs. MONTGOMERY, CHAUNCEY, DENNISTON, Bishop PAYNE, and in the latter part of the service, Dr. TYNG, occupied seats in the chancel, and participated in the exercises.

Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY introduced Bishop PAYNE in a brief address, after the preliminary services, stating that he had spent twenty-five years in Africa, and was therefore eminently qualified to instruct them on the topic of the evening.

Bishop PAYNE commenced by stating that, through the providence of God, 5,000,000 of Africans, speaking 200 dialects, had been fused into one homogeneous people in becoming acquainted with our civilization, and have been gradually transformed from the degraded condition they once suffered, to a Christian community, and between four and five hundred thousand have been enrolled in the Church of Christ. Perhaps it has been God's express object in bringing them here that they may receive the blessings of our holy religion. It was that we might become interested in that country, and repay in part the debt due for the vast injuries inflicted on it, by pouring on it the glorious Gospel of Christ. Although many have the idea that that country is one of burning sands and scorching deserts, twenty-five hundred miles of the coast presents to the view unbroken verdure, and traveling that distance he had not seen the great desert. At the distance of twenty miles in the interior there is a beautiful chain of mountains, which constantly reminded him of the valley of Virginia. That Africa is a fruitful country, may be realized from the fact that the palm oil trade, commenced from thirty to forty years ago by Great Britain, was worth $3,000,000. The Government was either unmitigated democracy or unlimited despotism, and the internecine contentions, resulting in the Slave-trade, together with ancient superstitions, had cursed the country. All attempts to establish missions failed until the sentiment of the world changed on the subject of the Slave-trade. Sierra Leone, whose population is composed mainly of Africans recaptured from the slavers, has 25 ships engaged in its legal trade. Many of the people are wealthy, and the professions are ably filled. There are from 70,000 to 80,000 inhabitants, and they now talk of asking England for a local Parliament. Bathurst, an offshoot of Sierra Leone, has 10,000 people, and there are no less than two other thriving cities of the same class. Their success led to the establishment of Liberia, which has from 10,000 to 12,000 emigrant population, and from 300 000 to 400,000 natives. These colonies were the first scenes of missionary labor. The hand of God had been seen in the sending of the British squadron, the abolition of the Slave-trade, the influence of commerce and the establishment of colonies in Africa. The knowledge of the language was so extended that broken English was spoken almost everywhere. Successful missionary efforts have been prosecuted in Africa only from the beginning of the present century. Sierra Leone has 20 foreign missionaries, 30 native African clergymen, over a hundred native catechists and assistants of various grades, and seven or eight hundred communicants. Four hundred miles above are missions of the English Wesleyans and Baptists. Forty miles down the coast are the American Presbyterians; one hundred and fifty miles further down is Liberia, extending for six hundred miles along the coast, including Presbyterian, Baptist and Episcopal missions, all but the last being colonists. They have nine thousand communicants. The Episcopal missions were established in 1836, on Christmas Day, by Dr. SAVAGE, and their field covers 300 miles of coast and 90 miles in the interior. There are four foreign missionaries and eight female assistants, six ordained African clergymen, eight candidates for orders, thirty catechists of different grades, six regularly built churches with regular service maintained, 300 to 400 communicants, and preaching to over 100 000. Extensive publications of missionary works have been made in the native tongues. The worship, manufacture and preservation of idols have greatly decreased. In the vicinity of Cape Palmas vast missionary labors have resulted in wide-spread and efficient stations. The natives have been made the instruments of propagating the Gospel to a great extent—no less than 200 different tribes were represented at Sierra Leone. In the vicinity of the Gambia and the Congo there are numerous stations, so that in the region of the slave coast and gold coast 35 dialects have been reduced to writing, 100 buildings erected, 16,000 school children cared for, 15,000 communicants enrolled, and the Gospel preached to from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 Africans.

The speaker closed with an energetic appeal for increased contributions, and was followed by Mr MONTGOMERY and Dr. TYNG, after which a liberal collection was taken up.

Judge Russell's Sentences of Convicted Criminals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of the 10th inst. contained an article reflecting on the conduct of the City Judge on Wednesday last in the Court of General Sessions. That magistrate may have enough sins, both of omission and commission, to answer for, or he may be as immaculate as Justice herself, who, with her eyes bandaged, acts for the public weal, and sees neither friend nor foe. It is simply his due to state that the most censorious person could not, with any show of fairness, censure him on either of the occasions referred to.

He is blamed, in the article to which I allude, for sentencing a man on Wednesday, "for stealing a coat," to fifteen years and seven months in the State Prison, while on the day following a man who, by reckless driving, had ridden over a child, was sent to the Penitentiary for four months only. At first sight it would appear that your censure was deserved; but the case stands actually thus: The Court has to try every prisoner in the terms of the indictment found by the Grand Jury. In the matter of CHARLES ROBERTS, the man who stole the coat, the Grand Jury indicted him for burglariously entering the dwelling-house of Mr. ROBERT R. WILLETS, No. 17 Rutgers-place, by means of a false key, and stealing therefrom a coat. He was not tried for stealing the coat, but for *burglary in the first degree*. The lowest punishment assigned by the Legislature to that offence is ten years in the State Prison, and it is at the option of the Court to increase that punishment for the term of the prisoner's natural life. In this particular case, ROBERTS was an old offender, having already served one term in prison. Hence the sentence of the Judge cannot be called a severe one.

Now for the other case. On New-Year's day last, a coachman named MICHAEL HART, in the employ of CORNING & Co., No. 57 Irving-place, drove over a little boy named JAMES BOYLE in East 23d street. Mr JAMES CAMPBELL, of No. 254 in

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees on place.

A farm of about ninety acres, situated on the Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City. ISLAND PROPERTY AT NEW-BRIGHTON FOR SALE ...ER.—Containing about one acre and a quarter ...

...se—which is large and commodious, contain... rooms; also closets, pantries store-rooms, ... gas throughout; surrounded by shrubbery ... fruit trees of the finest varieties—is at an ea... Richmond Terrace, about three minutes' walk from ...erry landing. On the place are a large stable, ... and out-houses, a well of the finest water, &c. ...easy. Further particulars given, and plans ...

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A two-story and attic resi... Richmond Terrace, four minutes' walk from ...; contains fourteen rooms, exclusive of closets, ...es, &c., with all the modern improvements, throughout. On the place is a conservatory ...se. There is about three-quarters of an acre of ...d well, fruit and shade trees.

TO LET OR LEASE—Two elegant three-story ... situated on Richmond Terrace, New Brighton ...tes' walk from the ferry landing. Hot and ...r and gas throughout. Each house contains ...rooms, with closets, store and bath rooms, be... ...od well of water, &c.

TO LET—A neat two-story cottage on Franklin-... Brighton, containing nine rooms &c. Good ...e cellar, and about five minutes' walk from ...landing.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Several desirable houses on Murray ...

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A handsome cottage, with ... of ground, on the Clove Road, about three-... of a mile from the Factory-ville ferry landing; ... twelve rooms, two-story and attic; well of fine ... also good stable and out-houses. For further ... apply to A. K. FOSTER & CO., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place, each 21 feet 1¾ inches by 133 feet 5¾ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Bloomwood water, bath rooms, marble basins, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 29 Beaver-st., New-York

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—125TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs., the valuable private residence, erected by a practical builder for his own occupation, in a substantial manner, brick, 2½-story, 38 by 56 feet; bath, range, laundry tubs, gas, furnace, speaking-tubes, dumb waiter, &c., all in perfect condition; parlor carpets and chandeliers can be purchased with the house, together with a carriage house 20 by 25 feet, and three lots of ground 75 by 100 feet 11 inches each. Terms easy. For cards of admission, &c., apply to E. R. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, STABLE AND TEN LOTS of ground, on Franklin-av, Brooklyn, three hundred feet north of Fulton-av. The house is 41 feet front by 61 deep, built of brick, just completed. The woodwork is chestnut, finished in the best manner. Furnace, range, gas, Ridgewood water hot and cold, water-closets all complete. The improvements are of the first class. For further information, inquire on the premises, or of CHAS. N. KINNEY, No. 152 Pearl-st., corner of Wall, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A very desirable three-story high-stoop brick house with brown-stone basement and counter cellar, marble mantles, water, gas, heater, &c., located about a quarter of a mile from City Hall, about 200 yards from Fulton-av. cars, in Fleet-st., adjoining the church, known as No. 41; $2,500 may remain on mortgage. The property must be sold as I am going to the country. Inquire on the premises. W. S. STILWELL.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A high basement two-story and high attic frame house, filled in, tin roof, back piazza enclosed with glass, containing 9 rooms, gas fixtures and chandeliers; water will be introduced in May, situated No. 321 Adelphi st., a few steps from Fulton-av. cars. Price $3 900—$3 000 can remain; rent $315. Inquire of THOMAS LAUGHLIN, Stillman-st., east side, 2d house north DeKalb-av.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—THREE new three-story and basement brick houses, elegantly finished, with extra lots attached, on east side of Hall-st., next north of Gates-av., in the immediate vicinity of Clinton and Washington-avs., and close to Fulton-av. cars. Also, two cottages on Quincy-st., a few doors east of Bedford-av. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 15 WEST THIRTY second-st., near 5th-av.; is 25 by 50 feet, with extension 16 feet more; lot full size. The house is four-story, brown-stone front, and has all the conveniences that can be seen from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M. Possession given immediately. The street is paved with belgian pavement, and built up with first-class houses only. For terms, &c., apply to J. R. PETERS, No. 52 West 26th-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN SEVENTEENTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—For sale, a new and substantial 4 st ry brown-stone English basement house and lot, No. 46 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house 16 feet 8 inches by 68 feet; is built and finished in a superior manner, with every modern convenience. Black walnut stairs, doors, &c. Lot, 16 feet 8 inches by 92 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE mill-power, with two dwelling-houses, barn, mill, and 28 acres good land, at Norwalk, Conn., near the village, handsomely located for a country residence or any kind of manufacturing business; will exchange for City property or sound durable kind of mercantile. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st., or S. E. OLMSTEAD, Norwalk, Ct.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADISON-square in 23d st., a brown stone, English basement house medium size, with or without handsome furniture; from a cash purchaser will take $16 000 without furniture; a mortgage for $10,000 can remain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3 529 Post-office.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avennes. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR STORY BROWN-stone front house No. 115 West 34th-st., built in the best manner; rosewood doors, black walnut stairs, &c., one of the best houses up town; size of house 25x63, lot 103 feet deep, with or without stable privilege. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, No. 170 West 24th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underceller, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner, located on Lexington-av., would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 139 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOS. DELAVANTE.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 32d and 33d sts., three first-class three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, high stoop, (one a corner house;) size of houses 20x50; have all modern improvements, and finished in the best manner, by day's work. For further particulars, inquire of GEO. MOUDTJOY, East 32d-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & BODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 32 Wall st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-STORY AND basement brown-front house, No. 78 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, and near Union-square; house 18x50 feet; lot 18x92 feet; in complete order, gas, bath &c. Price, $10,000; terms to suit. Apply to EDM. DARROW, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A WELL-FINISHED BROWN-stone front house, No. 12 West 35th-st., containing cellar, basement, and four stories and attic above the basement. For terms, &c., apply to AMOS WOODRUFF, No. 69 West 48th-st., or to CHAUNCEY CLARK, No. 63 Cedar-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high basement brown stone houses, on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st; and one on 35th-st adjoining. They are first class, moderate size and prices according. Inquire on the premises or of the owner, DAVID S. KNAPP, No. 161 Orchard-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown stone-front houses, with the modern improvements, parlor and hall doors and stairs black walnut, front and back yards, and one of the best sites on Murray Hill, No. 49 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT house on 23d st., near 2d-av., in good order; house is 18½x45; lot 18½x98; will be sold for $6 000, $3 000 can remain on mortgage. For the price, this is one of the cheapest houses in New-York. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., a substantial brick building, in perfect order, on a lot 50x80. Apply to DAVID PEARSON, No. 39 1st-av.; ALEX. McKENZIE, No. 1 Tompkins Market; or THOS. DENHOLM, No. 394 Canal st.

CLINTON-PLACE, EIGHTH-ST. NEAR 6T.—FOR SALE—The valuable three-story and attic brick house, with lease of lot, No. 38 Clinton-place, 8th-st., 20x70 feet; lot 75x106 feet. For terms and full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, replete with all the modern improvements, walnut stairs, tiled hall, &c., size 24x50 feet, on Lexington av. southeast corner of 39th-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—THE THREE-story and attic brick dwelling-house No. 20 East Broadway, independent walls, with all modern arrangements; on a long lease, ground rent $230 per annum. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE-front house on 39th-st; also, a first-class three-story brown stone front house, southeast corner of Lexington-av and 39th st., with all the modern improvements, and elegant location. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN UNIVERSITY-place, near 9th-st., a corner house, extra size, in prime order, arranged with all the modern improvements. For permit to see the same apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall st.

FOR SALE.—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on north side 44th-st, between 6th-av. and Broadway. Terms easy. Inquire of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,126 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble-front building, Nos. 45 and 47 Duane-st., is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 2d-av., below 29th st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR TO BE IMPROVED—Nos. 103, 105 and 107 Mercer-st., 59x100 feet. Apply to J. H. MAHONY, No. 74 Broadway, up stairs.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. RAYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR COUNTRY houses to all approved and new styles, or made to order complete, perspective views furnished, as low as 50 cents, by J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, 346 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Public attention is called to the following, as farming but part of the property I now offer for sale. The great and increasing demand for residences and farms in the central portion of this county, as well as its eminently healthy locality, is attracting the attention of parties who consider the enjoyments of a home the first object to be secured.

Offer for sale a farm containing 40 acres of well-improved land; fine residence, extensive view of the sound; $10,000; two miles from depot at White Plains.

A residence containing 6 or 8 acres, situated on the battle ground, five minutes from depot.

Fine residence about three miles from White Plains, two from Mamaroneck with a beautiful finished residence, modern throughout, out-building and barn-house, containing 40 acres of good land. Price, $14 000 cost present owner near $20,000. Would be exchanged for unincumbered city property.

A farm, in good state of cultivation, good house and out-buildings, all in order, containing 78 acres, about ten minutes from White Plains depot. Price, $10,000; payment to suit.

A farm, containing 30 acres well improved, with good buildings, three miles from White Plains depot; same from Rye and Mamaroneck. $5,000 cash.

Farm and residence, containing 75 acres, adjoining the village of White Plains; residence about 10 minutes from depot; new house and carriage house; farm house and out-buildings; pond of water covering about 3 acres of fine lawn. $200 per acre; terms to suit.

A superior farm about one mile from this depot, containing about 200 acres of choice land, mansion and out-buildings in best order and commodious; large orchards and one of the finest farms in the county. Price, $35,000; time to suit.

Farm of 25 acres; a perfect home; in good order; cost present owner $5 000; will be sold before 1st April for $4,000. Located 3 miles from White Plains, Mamaroneck and Rye.

A first class gentleman's residence in the village of White Plains, containing twenty-nine acres of highly improved land, all first quality, and in the most perfect state of cultivation; everything in order; buildings all that can be desired; mansion modern throughout, with every comfort; out-buildings to correspond; large quantity of superior fruit, which has been selected without regard to expense; ornamental trees. This property is a model farm, combining a desirable residence with the advantage of an opportunity to indulge in agricultural pursuits. Gentlemen desiring something suited to their taste, will find it to their interest to give attention to this property. Price, $14,000. No less. Payments to suit.

In addition to the above I have many more farms, beside a large number of building sites, containing from one to twenty acres. I have also a number of houses in the village of White Plains, valued at from $1,800 to $3 000, as well as some more expensive; many of these would be found convenient for business men from the City. My list contains all kinds of real estate in different portions of Westchester County.

I have some very fine property in Tarrytown, on the Hudson; one residence in particular, which I offer for $8,000, payments to suit, or would exchange for first-class city property. Much of the property in my hands is offered at prices far less than it will command one year from this time. There is not so healthy a locality to be found equi-distant from the City.

White Plains is the County town of Westchester, and the village containing the County buildings is 26 miles—or one hour—from New-York by the Harlem Railroad and five miles from Tarrytown, six miles from the East River.

Circulars of general business, and containing references, sent to any address.

S. D. HUMPHREY, Real Estate Broker, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the Premises the property of the late AARON JARVIS, situated in Jefferson Village two miles from South Orange, at the junction of the highway and the Morris and Essex Railroad. The grounds contain about 30 acres, all under cultivation, and running to the top of Orange Mountain; most desirably and healthfully located for elegant building sites, having an extensive view of the surrounding country, the City, Bay, Staten Island, &c., &c. There is a large kitchen garden, containing all the choice fruits, berries, currants, &c., in full bearing; a fine lawn, handsomely laid out with natural and ornamental trees, and an extensive orchard, containing all of the most choice and expensive varieties.

The house, (a framed one,) 40 by 40 feet has lately been erected in the most convenient style, and furnished with all the modern improvements—hot and cold water, gas-pipes, bath-room, &c.; is thoroughly painted, and in good repair. There are convenient out-buildings, barn, wood and carriage house, (with room for man-servant,) ice house, henery, &c.; a large grape arbor, with vines in bearing—forming an eligible and healthy country seat for a merchant doing business in New-York City, being but a few minutes' walk from the Railroad Stations, and accessible several times daily, and in one hour from the City. About one-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desirable. For further particulars inquire of EZRA S. GARDINER, Esq., near the premises, or to JAMES W. SMITH, No. 279 Broadway, New-York.

PLEASANT ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to rent to two or three single gentlemen; bath, gas, &c.; breakfast if desired; only a few steps to the stages or cars. References required. Inquire at No. 691 Broadway, dry-goods store.

$800 CASH.—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, basement and sub-cellar, marble mantels throughout, hot and cold water range and gas, finished in the best style; built just one year; situated in Henry st., No. 371, Brooklyn. Terms easy and price exceedingly low. For particulars, inquire of Mr. DAVENPORT, Continental Insurance Company, corner of Courtland and Montague sts., Brooklyn; DINGEE & HOLDEN, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York; or B. B. LOCKE & CO., No. 239 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—The handsome suburban residence of Joseph Van Wieck, Esq., on Washington-av., West Morrisania, ¾ of a mile west of Melrose Station, Harlem Railroad; house 40x40, built in the best manner, and filled in with brick; grounds comprise 23¾ lots; land high; fine prospect; good water; no nuisances; location healthy, society select, and place altogether desirable. Apply on the premises, or to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS house No. 158 West 49th-st., near Broadway. The house is three stories, basement and cellar, brown stone stoop and trimmings, and replete with every improvement. Price $8 000; $3 000 cash, balance on mortgage. Rent to a good tenant, $650. Apply to the owner, J. W. HOYT, at the Public School in 49th-st., near Yorkville, or to B. JONES, northeast corner of 7th-av. and 46th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS house in Brooklyn, with or without furniture, ten minutes' walk of 3 ferries in perfect order, with every convenience and good location. For a farm on the Hudson River R.R., or New York and New-Haven R.R., from 1 to 2 hours of City, access easy and location healthy. Address, with price and full particulars, HUDSON, Box No. 130 N. Y. *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON MURRAY-HILL, near 5th-av., the first-class 4-story brown-stone English basement house, No. 49 West 38th st., 20x65 ft.; planned with especial regard to light and ventilation; with all the modern improvements. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to H. F. GAMAGE, 74 Beaver-st., No. 12.

FOR SALE—A LUMBER YARD CONSISTING OF 10 or 12 lots well located near the East River, south of 25th-st., together with or without the stock of lumber. Will sell a bargain to a cash customer, or would take good paying City property in part payment. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, at the New-York Furnace Co., No. 623 6th-av.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown stone houses, Nos. 29 and 35 West 34th-st.; full size, with extension for library; finished with black walnut stairs, rosewood doors and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, of LOPER & DAVIS.

A SMALL, CENTERL, THREE STORY frame COTTAGE, containing 9 rooms, gas, etc. For sale low. Location 131 Carlton-av., Brooklyn. Price, including chandeliers, 5 cloths, parlor carpets, etc. $3 150. Terms easy. Inquire of C. H. SMITH, No. 316 Broadway, New-York, or No. 131 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 12 Madison-av., four stories basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO HANDSOME cottages on 140th and 141st sts., between Broadway and 11th-av., with fine view of the Hudson River. Also, a three-story house in 31st st., between 6th and 7th avs., just finished, with all modern improvements. Rent of each, $500. Inquire of S. P. CARMAN, 1,088 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY high stoop brown stone front house No. 290 2d-av., near Stuyvesant-square; finished with black walnut stairs and all improvements. Price $9 500. Apply on the premises, of LOPER & DAVIS.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE front house No. 111 West 21st-st. It is first-class in every respect; is in perfect order; has all the modern improvements, and is beautifully frescoed by Colini. Apply to HENRY BOWERS, Jr., No. 32 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE.—NO. 131 WEST 11TH-ST., NORTH side, between 6th and 7th avs., a first-class 4-story brick house, in complete order, with all the modern conveniences. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground, for which improved property will be taken for one-half of the purchase money. No objection to a good class of tenement houses. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

VALUABLE LOT ON WHITE-ST. FOR SALE—No. 42, between Church st. and Broadway. Size 25x100. House large, well built, and easily converted into a store. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 79 SOUTH 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; terms easy. Apply to G. W. BLESY, No. 192 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburgh;) or to THOMAS MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., New York.

FOR SALE—ON LIBERAL TERMS, A HOUSE and lot on the north side of 26th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., high stoop, three stories and basement, gas and gas fixtures, Croton, bath, &c. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

ELEGANT PLOT OF GROUND ON MADISON-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—The six lots northeast corner Madison-av. and 37th-st., being 92 x 150 feet. Terms very easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TWO LOTS ON MADISON-AVENUE, CORNER THIRTY EIGHTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—The handsome plot of ground northeast corner Madison-av. and 38th st., 52x100 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN SECOND PLACE, BROOKLYN—A large and desirable residence in complete order, with all the modern improvements. About one-half the purchase money may remain. Apply to ABM. BART-OLF, No. 33 Gold-st., N. Y.

$2,350.—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house and lot for sale, No. 271 South 4th-st. Williamsburgh. Size of house, 22 by 30 feet; lot, 25 by 93 feet. $1 500 can remain on mortgage. ROBERT CUNNINGTON, 189 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, HOUSE AND LOT No. 223 East 19th-st., with gas, Croton, &c. Price, $3 000. Terms liberal. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

WHITE-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE—No. 44 White-st., north side, between Broadway and Church sts.; lot 25x100 feet; house four stories, brick, very substantial. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground, for which improved property will be taken for one-half of the purchase money. No objection to a good class of tenement houses. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE—Three three-story and basement brick houses, nos. 88, 90, and 92 East 32d-st., near Lexington av; one-half can remain on mortgage, the balance would be taken in merchandise. Apply to the owner, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN HOBOKEN—A HOUSE CONTAINING all the modern improvements, for $3,000. Terms easy. Apply at No. 67 Garden st., Hoboken.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF 21 LOTS, RUNNING from Broadway to 9th-av., below 70th st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

FOR SALE—STONEHURST.—THE NEW AND elegant residence of the late Wm. D. Cromwell at Riverdale, on the Banks of the Hudson, 15 miles from New-York. This property consists of about 40 acres of land, a massive stone mansion 60 feet square, replete with every elegance and convenience of a modern first-class dwelling, containing bath rooms, billiard-room, laundry, in all 25 rooms, heated throughout with the most approved steam apparatus. There is also a gas-house, a stable and a coach house on the grounds, all built of cut stone in keeping with the house. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and adorned with large forest and ornamental trees, and evergreen. There is also a large garden, fish-pond, carriage-house and stables. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE, AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 20 acres on mountain side, and near to depôt; first-class buildings and improvements; rich soil and abundance of fruit; pure soft spring water; hot and cold, carried through the buildings; grounds well laid out, and ornamented with a fine fountain. Apply to LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 25 acres, 1½ miles north from depôt at Sing Sing, with fine new house, carriage and ice house; water throughout, fish-pond, fine river view 10 minutes off, a great variety of fruit. Apply to W. H. BROWN, Custom-House, or J. W. OGDEN, 11th-av. and 29th-st.

PEEKSKILL REAL ESTATE.—J. B. MILLS, Civil Engineer, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Peekskill, offers for sale desirable country residences, villa sites, farms and good village residences and property. Refer to Judge Nelson, George P. Nelson, Esq., No. 70 Wall-st., Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the Depôt, of good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—A NEW FRAME 2½-STORY COTTAGE, with a 2-story extension and kitchen, at Elizabeth, N. J.; marble mantels, front and rear stairs, &c., suitable for a private residence. Terms easy. Also a house and lot on 2d-av., near 5th-st. Price $3 000. Apply to S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st., N. Y.

ASTORIA RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Fronting on the East River at Hurl Gate; size of house 42x38 feet, with basement, two stories and attic; lot 100 feet on the river by 385 feet deep, well stocked, with large shade trees, fruit trees, grapevines and small fruits. Apply to E. MILLS, Astoria, or to A. O. WHITTEMORE, No. 98 Liberty st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—RENTS from $150 to $700; steamboat *Mattano* leaves Fulton Market-slip at 9 o'clock, A. M., 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. For particulars, apply to R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st., or to R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT DORRS' Ferry; house, carriage-house, gas-house, and improved portion, say 3 to 4 acres, to suit purchasers, will be sold very cheap. This is the best bargain offered on the river bank; is 200 yards from station. For full particulars apply to M. K. COUZENS No 51 Liberty-st.

A HOUSE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, THREE minutes' from depôt; lot, 38x115; house contains 14 rooms, gas water, bath-room, etc.; will be sold cheap to a cash purchaser, or exchanged for New-York property, or go to stocks. Apply to CHAS. E. MORTON, No. 34½ Pine-st. room No. 9

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN JERSEY CITY, A first-class three-story and basement brown-stone house, No. 379 Grove-st.; choice location, well furnished, gas, baths, range, &c. Rent $800. For permit apply to J. H. WARDWELL, *Musical World*, No. 379 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let, Loans negotiated, &c. References—Ex Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

A. R. FOSTER & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 11 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ABEL K. FOSTER, LEWIS W. SLOAT, EDW. H. FOSTER.

REAL ESTATE PURCHASED, SOLD, EXCHANGED, leased, or taken charge of in this City and its vicinity. Particular attention given to property in New Jersey and on Staten Island.

Money Borrowed and Loaned on Bond and Mortgage. Insurance effected in the best offices, at the lowest rates.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO let cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an architect's or engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in publication Office.

FACTORY AND DWELLING TO LET OR lease at a low rent, situated No. 254 and 256 West 27th-st., near 9th-av.; the front building is 50 feet front by 36 deep, four stories and basement with an extension building on first floor, formerly used as an engine room; rear building, 25x50 feet, with stalls for four horses, large gateway to the rear; part of the front building is fitted up as a dwelling, with modern improvements, and occupied as a residence by the proprietor; the whole will be leased as it is, or will be altered to suit a good tenant. Apply on premises.

TO LET—TWO NEW ELEGANT THREE STORY brick extension houses, with range, boiler, bath, water-closets, gas, &c., on south side of Carlton-av., Brooklyn, between Lafayette and Green avs., one minute's walk from Fulton-av. cars. Lots 18x100 feet; house 18x70 feet. Price $5,500. Rent $500 each. Inquire of D. S ARNOLD, No. 41 Barclay-st., New-York, or H. M. NEEDHAM, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with it lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand st. between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. B. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 128 WEST 40TH-ST., FOUR stories English basement, containing gas and fixtures, furnace, hot and cold water, wash-basin, closets, bath-room. Rent $600 per annum. The house will be painted throughout and be ready for occupancy by the 1st of May. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE SITUATED IN a most desirable neighborhood (St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st.,) and the entire furniture for sale; all new last May. Part of the upper rooms are rented to single gentlemen; will be disposed of at a bargain. Terms easy. Apply immediately to KINGHAM & CO. No. 343 4th-av.

TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Handsome house and grounds on Bond st.—The 4-story brick house, No. 40 Bond-st., 28x90 feet, spacious and elegant with the grounds in the rear, the residence of the late James Foster, Jr., Esq. For rent and particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

TO DENTISTS.—TO LET OR LEASE, THE second and third stories of building No. 451 Bowery, corner Broome-st.; has been occupied for a Daguerrian gallery and dentist's establishment for the last five years; it is a good stand for a good dentist as there is in the City. Inquire of WM. SIMPSON, No. 181 Bowery.

TO LET—ONE SMALL NEAT HOUSE, IN A pleasant and convenient location, in New-York, and one very super or freestone front house, conveniently located, on Brooklyn Heights, to good responsible tenants or reasonable terms. Apply to RIGGS No. 19 Wall-st., New-York, after 1 o'clock. Rent $500 and $1 000.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BUILDINGS NOS. 174 and 176 9th-st., near 3d-av., and lately in the occupation of James Hart, deceased, for marble-works; the lower part is well suited for piano-forte, plumbers, ware rooms, &c.; has cement for work house; the upper part finished for dwellings. Also, house and store No. 23 3d-av. Apply to GEO. CHRISTMAS, 89 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.—The second, third and fourth floors of No. 751 Broadway, near Astor-place. Could be rented together or separately, and altered to suit tenants. Possession immediately. For terms, apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF NO. 83 Hudson-st., now occupied for a dry goods store, and well adapted for that business, having all necessary fixtures. For further particulars apply to W. H. BOOME, No. 189 West 21st-st.

TO LET ON BROADWAY—ONE-HALF OF room No. 2, 18 by 48 feet, on the same floor with the "Bank Clerks' and Merchants' Bank," No. 563 Broadway next to the corner of Prince st. Inquire at the "Brevoort Insurance Company." No. 70 Wall-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building No. 257 Broadway corner Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, railroad companies, shipping, artists, lawyers &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, part of house No. 148 West 20th-st., consisting of four rooms on second floor, two on the third and back basement. Apply to ALEX. W. MURRAY, Bible house, Astor place.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 178 NINTH-AV., with a good dry basement and vault connected; the store has an iron front, with large plate-glass lights and rolling iron shutters. Location very desirable. Rent moderate. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A HANDSOME HIGH stoop house in 16th-st., near St. Mark's Church, furnished or unfurnished, size of house 45x60, contains all the modern improvements, and location unexceptionable. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Buildings, Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, for six months only, from the 1st of May, a three-story brick house with all the modern improvements in a genteel neighborhood, a few minutes' walk from South and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 41 Jovalemon st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The first-class three-story high-stoop house No. 119 East 31st-st., with all modern improvements and in perfect order; about 19x60; lot 100, will be sold with or without the furniture. Apply at No. 203 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A FACTORY 45 BY 100, FOUR STORIES and cellar, well lighted, formerly used for a piano-forte factory, situated at Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.; will lease for a term of years. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 24th-st. Possession immediately.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, NEAR UNION-SQUARE—four stories high, three rooms deep, 25 by 50—et, with all modern conveniences. Furniture nearly new and location unexceptionable. Rent $2,800. Address Box No. 2,320, Post-office.

TO LET—TABLE IN THE ALLEY RUNNING from University place to 5th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A BASEMENT IN THE REAR OF NO. 680

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TUESDAY, March 13, 1860.

Have you seen that Marvel of Marvels, the

WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
THE WHAT IS IT?
THE WHAT IS IT?
THE WHAT IS IT?
THE WHAT IS IT?

And remember that this is positively and decidedly

THE LAST WEEK OF THE OCTOROON!
THE LAST WEEK OF THE OCTOROON!
THE LAST WEEK OF THE OCTOROON!
THE LAST WEEK OF THE OCTOROON!

AS WELL AS

SECOND WEEK
SECOND WEEK
SECOND WEEK

Of that Miracle of Creation and apparent

CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN MAN AND MONKEY
CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN MAN AND MONKEY
CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN MAN AND MONKEY
CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN MAN AND MONKEY
THE WHAT IS IT?
THE WHAT IS IT?
THE WHAT IS IT?
THE WHAT IS IT?

THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock,

The drama of the FOREST ROSE and the farce of the WANDERING MINSTREL.

EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

NOW IN ITS POSITIVELY LAST WEEK,
NOW IN ITS POSITIVELY LAST WEEK,

the surpassingly popular, touching, amusing and beautiful picture of Southern life

BOURCICAULT'S FAMOUS OCTOROON!
OCTOROON,
OCTOROON,

From the AUTHOR'S COPY, with New Scenery, New Music, new Dresses, New effects and a BRILLIANT COMPANY OF ARTISTS.

The WHAT IS IT, the LIVING SEA LION, the LIVING GRIZZLY BEAR the LEARNED SEAL, the Baby Anacondas and their Mother, the Aquaria, Happy Families, &c., to be seen at all business hours. Admittance only 25 cents; children, under ten, 13 cents; Parquette, 13 cents extra.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7. To commence at 7½.

EIGHTH WEEK!!
and still
INCREASING IN ATTRACTION!!!
THE GREAT HIT OF 1860.

ISHERWOOD'S Beautiful and Life like Scenery.

STORPEL'S Exquisite and Stirring Music, and the following GREAT CAST, including

MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. BROUGHAM,
MR. WALCOT, MRS. HOEY, MR. DYOTT,
MRS. VERNON, MISS MARY GANNON,
MRS. WALCOT, MISS MORANT,

In their great

ORIGINAL CHARACTERS,

Aided by

MR. YOUNG, MR. LEVERE, MR. PARSLOW, &c., &c.,

EVERY NIGHT

In the

ROMANCE

OF A

POOR YOUNG MAN.

No free admission except the Press.

Box Book open two weeks in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

FIRST NIGHT

Of those highly popular favorites,

MISS LAURA KEENE
and
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
in
AN ENTIRELY NEW THREE ACT COMEDY,
By
DION BOURCICAULT, Esq.,
Entitled
VANITY FAIR,
supported by
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.

Doors open at 7; commense at 7½.

Dress Circle seats can be secured one week in advance. Balcony Chairs, 75 cents; Sofa Seats, 50 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....Mr. J. M. Nixon

SECOND WEEK

of those very eminent artists,

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

THE IRISH BOY AND YANKEE GAL.

On TUESDAY EVENING, March 13, Second time at this theatre, the pathetic Irish drama of UNCLE PAT'S CABIN;

Or, LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF LIFE IN IRELAND,

Mr. Barney Williams.....Mickey Maloney
With the Irish song of "The Limerick Races."
Mr. Barney Williams...as...The Windy Casey, keeper of the Shebeen.

To be followed by the interesting dramatic sketch, first time in America, called

WASHINGTON'S FIRST LOVE.

Mrs. Barney Williams...as...Christine, the Yankee Gal
With the song of "Independence Day."

To conclude with

THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

Boxes 50 cents. Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 25 cents. Orchestra Chairs $1. Private Boxes, $5

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.

MARDI, 13 Mars, 1860.

Pour la dernière fois, le chef d'œuvre d' Alex. Dumas, fils,

LE FILS NATUREL.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
WILL GIVE A
GRAND MILITARY CONCERT
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 14,
in which,
By permission of the Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment, the newly-organized BAND OF THE NATIONAL GUARD will appear and perform
THE BAND WILL WEAR THEIR MAGNIFICENT NEW UNIFORM.
Mr. L. SCHREIBER, the celebrated Cornet-player,
And
Mr. ERNEST PERRING, the English Tenor,
Will also assist upon the occasion.
Tickets 50 cents each to be had at the Library and at the Broadway music stores. Amphitheatre tickets 25 cents—to be had at the Library.
Doors open at 7; concert at 8 o'clock.
FRANK W. BALLARD,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

GRAND CONCERT,
AT THE
BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
THIS EVENING,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
JAMES A. HOWARD.

Mr. A. JANTZ.....Conductor,

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1.—CHORUS, "Ernani,".....VERDI.
2.—GLEE, "Spring's Delights,".....
Messrs. LOCKWOOD, PHILLIPS, LOCKHART, and HOWARD.
3.—{OLD ENGLISH SONG, "Cherry Ripe,"...
{BALLAD, "Coming through the Rye,"....
Mrs. J. M. MOZART.
4.—PIANO SOLO, "Caprice Heroique,".....DE KONSKY.
Mr. GOMIEN.
5.—TRIO, "Bellisario,".....DONIZETTI.
Mrs. MOZART, Messrs. FITZHARRIS and HOWARD.
6.—ARIA—"Donna ed Mobile,".....VERDI.
Signor LOTTI.
7.—QUARTET, "Come where my love,".....FOSTER.
Misses BRISTOL, Messrs. FITZHARRIS & HOWARD.
8.—CHORUS, "Sommambula,".....BELLINI.

PART II.

1.—CHORUS, "Il Crociata,".....
2.—CAVATINA, "Maenaderi,".....DONIZETTI.
Mrs. MOZART.
3.—GLEE, "Serenade,".....KAINERS.
Messrs. LOCKWOOD, PHILLIPS, LOCKHART, and HOWARD.
4.—OVERTURE, "Lampa,".....VERDI.
Performed on Two Grand Pianos, by
Messrs. GOMIEN, COLBY, MELVILLE and JANTZ.
5.—BALLAD, "The Last Rose of Summer,".....
Mrs. MOZART.
6.—TRIO, "Laughing,".....MORTINI.
Miss BRISTOL, Messrs. FITZHARRIS & H. HOWARD.
7.—TRIO, "Attila,".....VERDI.
Mrs. MOZART, Messrs. LOTTI and HOWARD.
8.—CHORUS FINALE, "Crowned with the Tempest."

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. Two of Messrs. Steinway & Son's Grand Pianos will be used on this occasion.

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,

At Palace Garden, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
Doors open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9½ P. M.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO
Of the
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
At PALACE GARDEN.

ONLY COMPLETE MENAGERIE IN AMERICA.

And largest collection of animals in the world. Performing Ponies, Monkeys, Mules, Lions, Tigers, Elephant, Leopards. VAN AMBURGH & CO. would most respectfully announce to the public that during the traveling season of 1860 they will visit all the principal cities, towns and villages in the New-England States, with the only legitimate Menagerie in America.

VAN AMBURGH'S FAREWELL TOUR

through the New England States. The citizens of the East are positively assured that this Mammoth Zoological Enterprise, with an entirely new outfit, has more costly cages, higher wagons, larger chariot, fancier stock, finer harness, than any other traveling menagerie in the world, requiring the services of seventy-six persons, and one hundred and three horses.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, AT NIBLO'S SALOON.

Received with the most hearty demonstrations of applause. George Christy's great local comedy of
MRS. DAY'S NEW-YEAR'S CALLS,
For three nights more.
PETER DAY, his original character, GEO. CHRISTY.
Messrs. Eidoux, Wilmarth, M. Lewis, R. Smith and Co, in new acts, songs, dances, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½. Tickets 25c.

CRAWFORD'S STATUE
"DANCING JENNY,"
STATUE "EVE."
Miss LOUISA LANDER'S Statue "EVANGELINE,"
Miss LOUISA LANDER'S Bust of "HAWTHORNE,"
BARBEE'S Statue "RESHER GIRL,"
AKER'S Statue "DEAD PEARL DIVER."
DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 546 BROADWAY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Third Great Annual Sale of Pictures, to be made by E. H. Lapp & Co., are now on Exhibition, free, at the above Galleries, DAY and EVENING.

ABOUT TO CLOSE.—SOLOMON'S TEMPLE—Up 6th-st., two doors east of Broadway. Explanations given during the day and evening, by the proprietress and builder. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

WHELOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 289 CANAL-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Between Hester and Canal sts.
The performances will commence with the drama of
HORSESHOE ROBINSON.
The pantomime of
RAOUL.
To conclude with the farce of
A KISS IN THE DARK.

LEUTZE'S GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE, WASHINGTON AT PRINCETON, now open for exhibition at Studio Buildings, 10th-st., near 6th-av.—9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

LOOMIS & GOFF,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AGENTS,
No. 6 Pine-st., and No. 1,128 Broadway, near 34th st.
Real estate purchased, sold, exchanged, leased or taken charge of in City or vicinity.
Money to loan on bond and mortgage. Insurance effected in the best offices at the lowest rates. Commercial paper negotiated.
A. C. LOOMIS.
ROBERT H. GOFF.

We beg leave to refer to
Phelps, Dodge & Co., John Paine,
David Wagstaff & Co., Amos Woodruff,
Edward P. Clark, A. Michelbacher,
Moses Taylor, B. C. Wandell.

CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, March 10, 1860.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, on Monday, the 2d of April next, for the choice of five Directors, in place of Class No. 5, whose term of service will then expire, and of one Director of Class No. 4, to fill a vacancy. The poll will be open from 1 o'clock until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th inst. until the 2d of April next inclusive.
L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of THE WASHINGTON ICE COMPANY will be held at the office of said Company, situated on West-st., at the foot of Christopher-st., in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of taking action in relation to increasing the amount of the capital stock of said Company to the sum of forty thousand dollars, and otherwise extending and changing the business thereof by adding two additional Trustees, who, with the present Trustees, shall form the Board of Trustees for the management of the property and business of said Company. Dated, New-York, 18th February, 1860.

RANSOM PARKER,
R. G. BONESTEEL,
JAMES VAN ETTEN, } Trustees.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD BONDS.—The following Six per cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies were stolen from the fire-proof in the office of the undersigned on the evening of Feb 23, 1859: Nos. 476, 477, 478, 484, 502, 503, 526, 537, 544, 845, of $1,000 each, redeemable in 1889. Coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1, 1859, attached.

All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped; and application will be made to the joint Board for a renewal of them at their meeting in July next, at the Company's Office in Princeton, N. J.

Should any of the above Bonds be offered for sale, information of the same to Gaw, Macalester & Co., Walnut-st., Philadelphia, or Hopkins & Co., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, will be thankfully received.
R. P. LARDNER, Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, A COMMITTEE appointed for this purpose by the third article of the agreement between the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, (late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company,) hereby give notice that there will be a meeting of the subscribers to the agreement made January 10, 1860, between said bondholders, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-first day of March, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of appointing the trustees or attorneys therein named, and to transact any other business proper to be done at that meeting.
MARCH 10, 1860. SEXTUS CROOKES,
L. A. VON HOFFMAN,
A. ISELIN.

NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—More than three-quarters of the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton and the Belleville and Illinois Railroads having assented to the Bondholders' agreement for the reorganization of said Companies, notice is hereby given to those who have not yet signed said agreement that they can have an opportunity to do so on or before the 26th inst., at the office of ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., No. 43 Wall-st.
ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman Bondholders' Com.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office 153 Bowery, under Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company and for Inspectors for 1861, will be held on March 13. The polls will be open between 12 and 1 o'clock. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, Feb. 13, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. L. RAYDOCK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable at the Pacific Bank on and after the 15th of March. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst. inclusive.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a Dividend of Three Dollars per share to the stockholders on demand, at their office No. 60 Wall-st.
SAMUEL E. BELOHER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1860.

FROM $5,000 TO $20,000 WANTED—BY A City house, at an interest of 7 per cent. per annum, with an addition of 5 per cent for commission, together, 12 per cent. money taken for one year, or more, and guaranteed to the satisfaction of the loaner. Answer A. & B., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership, under the name, style and firm of SMITH & FORDS, for the manufacturing and selling of fine jewelry, at No. 25 Maiden-lane.
WILLIAM P. SMITH, late of
MABIE, SMITH & CO.
LORENZO B. FORD, and
CHESTER S. FORD, late
FORD BROTHERS.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between Henry Farnam, Thomas C. Durant and Charles W. Durant, under the firm name and style of FARNAM & DURANT, has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
HENRY FARNAM,
THOMAS C. DURANT,
C. W. DURANT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1859.

NOTICE.—MR. EBEN BARTON IS A PARTNER in our business from this date. The firm name will remain the same. WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860.

INSURANCE.

REMOVAL.

NEW-AMSTERDAM INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 20 WALL-STREET,
Corner of Nassau-st.
DAVID S. MANNERS, President.
W. H. DUSENBERY, Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING, NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD, GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON, ALVE E. LAING,
A. R. ENO, ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON, J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AIMES, Jr., Secretary.

ASTROLOGY.

N.B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 261 3d-st., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.
For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Millerton, 3 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. mail, and 3:30 P. M., express; (connecting with N. Y. C. R. R.) Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains, 5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton, 7 A. M. Millerton, 7 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., mail, and 4:10 P. M., express train.
The 9 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express train connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage checked for the Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:40 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 1, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 1, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, via East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE. Leave Murray-st. wharf March 1, at 11 A. M.; 2d, 12½ P. M.; 3d, 2½ P. M.; 5th, 5 A. M. and 3½ P. M.; 6th, 4 P. M.; 7th, 4 P. M.; 8th, 6 A. M.; 9th, 7 A. M.; 10th, 7½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 12th, 8 A. M.; 13th, 9½ A. M.; 14th, 10½ A. M.; 15th, 12 M. Returning, will leave Red Bank 2½ hours after the boat leaves New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & Sons have been awarded Thirty-five Prize Medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
Also, for sale:
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS,
For Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges,
At Wholesale and Retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway,
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

1828. **T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.** 1828.
Established in 1828.
Formerly Dubois & Stodart & Dubois, Bacon & Chambers,
Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.,
opposite the Cooper Institute, New-York.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

THE DRIGGS PATENT OR VIOLIN PIANO.—GRANDS, BICHORDS, AND HORIZONTALS, WITH THE OVERSTRUNG BASS.—These pianos have created so great a sensation in the musical world during the past year, that jealous competitors have made it their business to misrepresent them, knowing that the principles on which they are made *are the only correct ones*, and that they are daily growing in favor with the intelligent and unprejudiced public. The constant endeavors of unscrupulous competitors to injure the good name of the Driggs piano, by misrepresentations, and the influence of hired agents and tempting commissions to *drummers*, while at the same time they are copying all they dare from them, in order to improve their old instruments, made on false and unscientific principles, show how formidable a competitor it has become. This constant abuse by the unscrupulous portion of the trade and their agents throughout the country, is the best evidence that these pianos are fast superseding in style and instruments. The public are invited to call and see them at the office of the Driggs Piano Company, No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
E. B. DRIGGS, Patentee and Inventor.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, AT REDUCED PRICES.—The undersigned, having been engaged nearly 40 years in the manufacture of piano-fortes, have now for sale some of their very superior instruments, both as regards tone and finish. These instruments are warranted to stand in any climate, and will be sold very cheap for cash. Also, a number of second-hand pianos in good order, very low.
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books, Stands of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains, from $35 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER OFFER THE GREATEST inducements for cash. A fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame pianos, new improvement, patent damper, 7-octave Piano for very little used. A new melodeon, $40. No. 365 Broadway, near 14th-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 96 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building corner Grand-st.

BANJO TAUGHT.—BANJO TAUGHT AT THE pupil's residence in New-York or Brooklyn, making the pupil a proficient in a course of lessons, $5. Single lessons 50 cents. Address, G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

PIANO.—A NEW SEVEN OCTAVE GRAND DIAGonal Piano, rosewood case, for sale cheap. Can be seen at No. 210 West 14th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—TAKE NOTICE, THAT the assets of Messrs. MORSE & BROTHER, in my hands as Assignee, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of March, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The assets consist of certificates of the Receiver of the "South County Bank," Rhode Island, of the indebtedness of said Bank to Morse & Brother. Also, the certificates of the "Litchfield Bank," Connecticut, and other claims, which may be examined by any creditor of Morse & Brother, on application to me, at my office, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

If any creditor wishes to purchase the certificates of either of these Banks, or any other assets in my hands as Assignee, or has any suggestion to make as to the disposition of the assets, he will please address a note to me, making such proposition or suggestion.—Dated New-York, Feb. 20, 1860.
CHARLES A. MEIGS,
Assignee of Morse & Brother.
f21-law6wT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FARRAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at his residence, No. 113 West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 13, 1859.
MARY FARRAN, Executrix.
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, Executor.
d13-law6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER S. POWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES D. STRONG, No. 312 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1859.
JAMES D. STRONG, Administrator.
JULIET J. POWELL, Administratrix.
n15-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1859.
EDWARD S. CLARK, Executor.
o4-law6mTu*

SHIPPING.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK,
on the following days from Canal-st. wharf:
SATURDAY, April 14,
SATURDAY, June 2,
SATURDAY, July 14,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.

For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., or to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, March 31 at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 28.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, March 17, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.

Freight to Norfolk, six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
(Leaving every twenty days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.

This well known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on THURSDAY, March 15, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance. Freight received on the 14th inst. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 29.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 14.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wed'day, March 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 28.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wedn'day, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'ay, April 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers, on WEDNESDAY next, 14th inst.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

The ASIA will sail 28th inst. E. CUNARD,
No. 3 Bowling-green.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *vid* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New